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THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,

And Manufacturing & Mercantile Advertiser.

Vol. 38. FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 30, 1824. Vol 2...No. 19.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
DAVID MACLEAN,
FOURTH, BETWEEN MARKET & WOOD STREETS,
At 2 dollars per annum, payable in advance.
☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

WM. H. KERR,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office in Fourth, between Market and Wood Streets.
Jan. 23—3t.

Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association, will be held at their Warehouse, on Tuesday, the 3d day of February, 1824, precisely at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Geo. G. Wright, Secretary.
Jan. 23—3.

Just Received & For Sale,

45 Bags Prime Coffee,
20 Cwt. " Codfish,
10 Bbls Tanners' Oil,
6 " Baltimore Copperas,
5 " Lamp Black,
3 Kegs Verdigris, ground in oil,
2 Casks Spanish Whiting.

ALSO—ON HAND,

Fifty Barrels PRIME NEW-ORLEANS SUGAR.

Allen & Grant,
Front Street, between Market & Wood Sts.
Jan. 23, 1824.—tf.

DIVIDEND.

THE MANAGERS of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association, have this day declared A Dividend of five per cent on the Capital Stock of the Association, for the last six months,—which will be placed to the credit of the Stock holders, respectively, on the books of the Association, within twenty days.

By order of the Board of Managers.

Geo. Cochran, Agent.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 16, 1824.—[Jan. 23—3t.]

Duncan, Forsyth & Co.
OFFER FOR SALE
THIRTY BARRELS
Prime Quality
NEW ORLEANS SUGAR.

Jan. 2—tf.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James Chadwick, late of Pitt township, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, to either of the subscribers. Persons having claims against said estate, are requested to present them to the subscribers, duly authenticated, for immediate settlement.

Thomas Chadwick, } Acting
Robert Gunliff. } Ex'rs.
Pitt Township, Jan. 23—3t

FURS.

Muskrat Skins,
BY THE PACK, and
Beaver, by the pound,
FOR SALE BY
Christopher Magee.
Pittsburgh, August 15 tf. Market Street

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson & J. H. Lambdin, late Bookseller and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ARBUTUS,
MARTIN RAHM.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

REMOVAL.

Christopher Magee,
has removed his
HAT MANUFACTORY
From Front street, to the house in Market street, between 2d and 3d streets, formerly occupied by Peter Gilmore, where his customers will please call.

Persons indebted to him are requested to make payment.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 9—tf.

The Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association,

HAVE constantly on hands, a general assortment of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES, which will be sold, at a reduced assortment of

Steubenville Cloths,
CASSIMERES & CARPETS,
SPECIAL NOTICE TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS
COTTON YARN from the different Factories, Mediums and Coarse Yarns,
Which they will sell at the lowest Pittsburgh prices for Cash, or approved credit.

Orders from a distance, post paid, will meet with prompt attention.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 26, 1823—tf

AN ORDINANCE,

Concerning the assessment and appropriation of taxes for the year 1824, and for other purposes.

Section 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the select and common councils of the city of Pittsburgh, in council assembled, That for the purpose of raising supplies for the present year, there shall be laid, assessed, levied, and collected upon the persons, professions, trades, and property of said city made taxable, the sum of Six Thousand Dollars, which shall be appropriated in the following manner,—*To wit:*

No. 1.	Mayor's salary,		$200
	Treasurer's ditto		150
	Constable's, for attendance at markets,		52
	Clerk of the market's salary,		100
	Assessor's	ditto	50
	Clerks of the Councils'	ditto	150
	Street Commissioner's,	do	200
	Bell Ringer's	do	40
			$942 00
No. 2.	For preparing and paving Wayne street from Liberty to Penn street,		250 00
3.	Repairing the landings on the Allegheny River,		30 00
4.	Paving Garrison Alley from Penn to Liberty street,		126 00
5.	Paving Penn street from St Clair street to Cecil's Alley,		260 00
6.	Cecil's Alley from Penn street to the river,		210 00
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8.	Repairing Front street from Short to West street,		10 00
9.	Repairing Ferry st. Landing.		50 00
10	Market street Wharf,		20 00
11.	Landings at Monongahela Bridge and Cherry Alley,		20 00
12.	Raising Ross street Wharf,		30 00
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15.	Grant street Wharf,		5 00
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City Revenue for the year 1824,	1200
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Ordained and enacted into a law, this seventeenth day of January, A. D. 1824

Alex Johnston, Jr
Pres't Com. Council.

ATTEST—J. B. OLIVER, *Clk. Com. Council*

John Carson,
Pres't Sel. Coun. pro tem.

NEVILLE B. CRAIG, *Clerk Select Council.*

The Subscribers

HAVE entered into Co-Partnership, to trade under the Firm of

PAGE & LOWRIE,
IN THE
Wholesale
DRY-GOOD BUSINESS.

Saml. K Page,
M. B. Lowrie.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 1, 1824—Jan. 9 tf

A Gardener Wanted.

A PERSON well qualified to take charge of and cultivate an extensive Garden, and who can furnish satisfactory recommendations, will find an advantageous situation, by applying at this office. Jan. 16.—tf.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE,
With a Saw-Mill, &c.

I wish to dispose of

A SECTION OF LAND,
Containing 642 Acres,

SITUATE upon Island Creek, about seven miles from Steubenville and two from the Ohio River. This section of Land is of a good quality, and well adapted for the raising of sheep. There is about 150 acres cleared, and about 400 acres of fine rate land lying in a body.

The whole Farm is well timbered, and affords a good MILL SEAT. There is now in operation, upon the section,

A Valuable Saw-Mill,

with Gearing complete.

Any person wishing to purchase, can obtain this *VALUABLE PROPERTY* for below its real value for Cash, or upon a limited credit.

Terms made known on application to me, or at the office of *Wright & Collins*, Counsellors at Law, Steubenville, who are authorized to dispose of the above described premises, in my behalf.

James Gray.
Steubenville, January 2, 1824—tf.

The Subscribers

HAVE just received, from the Conemaugh and Kiskemenitas rivers,

1400 BARRELS OF
Salt,

Principally made and packed during the last summer, which they are selling at a reduced price.

J. W. Biddle & Co.
Pittsburgh, Jan 9—6t.

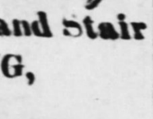
☞ The Washington Examiner and Washington Reporter will give this 6 insertions, and forward their bills.

SPANISH HIDES, &C.

Nicholas Griffith,
In Wood Street, between Third and Fourth Sts.
HAS JUST RECEIVED
150 Prime La Plata Ox Hides.
ALSO,
STRAW BONNETS,
Hatters' Lining Skins, Glue, &c.
Which he will sell Low for CASH.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 9 1824.—4t.

A. WAY & CO.

HAVE RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,
AT THEIR
Wholesale & Retail Store.
In Market-Street,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
European, India and Domestic
DRY GOODS,
Ingrain, Venetian and Stair
CARPETING,
BEST GERMAN
BOLTING CLOTHS,
Leghorn & Straw Bonnets.
—ALSO—
QUEENSWARE, by the Crate.
LINSEED OIL,
By the Barrel,



American and Foreign
WINES,
SHEET-IRON AND STEEL,
1300000
SADDLERS' TACKS,
Assorted—at Philadelphia prices
Machine and Hand Cards,
CAYENNE PEPPER, &c.
Dec. 5, 1823—tf.

PHŒNIX FACTORY.

COTTON YARN
AND
PIECE GOODS.

IN consequence of the extension and perfection of our machinery, and to satisfy our western friends that by our accommodating terms, we will retain their custom, we give notice, that on the first of September, we will reduce our prices of Yarn considerably below the former rates.—Our prices will then render it the certain interest of western merchants to purchase here. We will also at that date reduce the price of our Sheetings and promptly supply orders for either article.

Adams, Allen & Co.
August 29—tf.

New-Stourbridge
Flint Glass-Works, Pittsburgh.

FLINT GLASS,
CONSISTING OF
PLAIN, ENGRAVED & FANCY CUT,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Manufactured at the above Establishment, by
JOHN ROBINSON,

AND, in point of quality, equal if not superior to any thing of the kind manufactured in the United States.

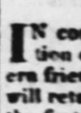
The citizens of Pittsburgh, and of the western country generally, are respectfully invited to call at the works, on the corner of First and Ross Streets, Scotch-Hill, and examine the Glass.

Orders will be gratefully acknowledged, and will receive personal and prompt attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand, that orders can be filled at the shortest notice.

Nov. 28—tf.

FOR RENT,



The House now occupied by Mr. Thomas Hollis, in Second, between Wood and Smithfield streets, nearly opposite Mr. James Gibb's Store. The house will be put in complete repair, and possession given the first day of April next. Apply to

M. P. Connelly.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 23—tf.

JAMES M. BRUNOT,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
HAS his Office in the house now occupied by his father, Dr. Felix Brunot, on Liberty-street, nearly opposite the Pittsburgh Brewery
Jan. 16.—3t.eo5

TO RENT,

Three New and Convenient Brick Houses,
Extending from the Corner of Ferry on First Street.

A new Brick House and Store,
Corner of Ferry and Water Streets.

For Sale or Barter,
A LOT
In the Town of Burksville, on the Cumberland River, Kentucky.

☞ *Camel's Hair, Danish Wool, Hat Linings, Nutria Skins, Russia, Red Wool &c* for sale.

David Logan
Commission Ware-House, corner of Ferry and Water-Streets, Pittsburgh, Jan. 9—tf

The Assignees of
R. Patterson & Lambdin,

BEING about to close all the concerns of the trust committed to them, the business heretofore transacted in their name, will from the date be discontinued.

THE BOOKSELLING
AND
STATIONARY BUSINESS.
Will be continued by
Henry Holdship,
On his own account, at the old stand,
N. W Corner of Wood and Third Streets,
Where every accommodation will be afforded to customers.

J. H. Lambdin,
Agent.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 1, 1824.—3m.

Duncan, Forsyth & Co.
Offer for Sale
AN INVOICE OF
GOODS,
CONSISTING OF

TANNER'S OIL,	GINGER,
COFFEE,	ALSPICE.
CHOCOLATE, Nos. 1 & 2,	PEPPER,
	SALTPETRE.

—ALSO, IN STORE—
Juniata Bar-Iron & Nails,
Geneva Window-Glass,
SCYTHES & SICKLES, Belknap's Manufacture.

Alabama
COTTON,
Manufactured Tobacco.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 9—4t.

TO RENT,

The commodious Dwelling House,
At the corner of Grant and Second Streets, now occupied by Geo. Poe, Esq.

Also,
That House and Lot,
Handsomely situated on Water street, between Smithfield street and Cherry Alley, in the occupancy of Mrs. Gorman.

Possession will be given on the first of April next.

Harmar Denny.
Jan. 1, 1824.—tf.

ROBERT LINDELL & CO.
AT THEIR
WAREHOUSE
On the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets.
HAVE FOR SALE,

PIG and Bar Lead	Flax & Tow Linen
Shot, assorted	Twilled Bags
Juniata Bar Iron	Buffalo Robes
do Nails	Tar by the bbl.
Writing & wrapping Paper	Spanish Moss
Prime manufactured Tobacco	Axes, Mattocks,
Window Glass	Trace Chains, Hoes,
	Plough Irons, &c.

Pittsburgh, June 6. tf

SAMUEL WOOD,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz:—

3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4
Prices when the materials are found by the employer		
3 Coats, on lath,		8 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
2 do.	do.	4
1 do.	do.	2
Hanging paper,		12½ cts. pr. rol
do. border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ cts. per room

Those favoring them in the former manner, are warranted to be done in the cheapest manner. Calling at their shop at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 23—tf

PRINTERS' INK.

A FEW KEGS, manufactured by Mr. Smyth, of Greensburgh, for sale at this office.
January 9, 1824.

A Valuable Tract of Land For Sale.

THE Subscribers will Sell or Rent, Two Hundred and Thirty acres of First Rate Land, on the 17th day of February next, *on the premises, at Public Sale,* of which there are about eighty acres cleared, twenty of which is meadow; with

Two Dwelling Houses, and a Double Barn

thereon erected, and a good bearing Orchard—all in good repair. The Land is of the heirs of Thos. Scott, deceased, one mile from the town of Harmony, on Connoquenessing Creek, in Butler county. If not sold, said Farm will be for rent at that time. Possession given on the 1st of April next. Sale to be at 10 o'clock, A. M. when attendance will be given, and terms made known, by us

Robert Boggs, } Ex'rs.
Robert Scott, }
Jan. 9, 1824—6t.

A SERVANT BOY For Sale,

WHO has about four years to serve, is an excellent farmer, and a good house servant. He will be warranted as sober and honest. For terms inquire of the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.
December 16.—tf.

J. SHINN'S PANACEA.

THE subscriber, having discovered the composition of SWAIM'S celebrated Panacea, has now a supply on hand for sale; he has reduced the price from $3 50 to $2 50, or by the dozen $24.

All charitable institutions in the U. States and the poor will be supplied gratis.

If the citizens of the principal cities and towns will appoint an agent, to order and distribute this medicine to the poor, it will be supplied.

This medicine is celebrated for the cure of the following diseases,—"scrofula, or king's evil, ulcerated or putrid sore throat, long standing rheumatic affections, cutaneous diseases, white swelling, and diseases of the bones, and all cases generally of an ulcerous character, and chronic diseases, generally arising in debilitated constitutions, but more especially from syphilis, or affections arising therefrom, ulcers in the larynx, nodes, &c. And that dreadful disease occasioned by a long and excessive use of mercury, &c. It is also useful in diseases of the liver.

Certificates.

I have, within the last two years, had an opportunity of seeing several cases of very inveterate ulcers, which, having resisted previously the regular modes of treatment, were healed by the use of Mr. Swaim's Panacea, and I do believe, from what I have seen, that it will prove an important remedy in scrofulus, venereal and mercurial diseases. N. CHAPMAN, M. D.
Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Physic, in the University of Pennsylvania.

I have employed the Panacea of Mr. Swaim in numerous instances, within the last three years, and have always found it extremely efficacious, especially in secondary syphilis, and mercurial disease. I have no hesitation in pronouncing it a medicine of inestimable value.
W. GIBSON, M. D.
Professor of Surgery, in the University of Pennsylvania.
Philadelphia, Feb 17, 1823.

John Shinn, Chemist.

N. B. For sale at Smith & Pentall's, N. E. Corner of Third and Market Streets.

Each publisher of a newspaper in the United States, is requested to publish this advertisement once a month for one year, and send their accounts for payment.

Philadelphia, Nov. 15—[Nov. 28—1amly.]

Legislative Squabbling.—William Hayward, Jr. Esq. a Representative in Congress from Maryland, does not seem to relish the instructions of our Legislature, with regard to a Congressional Caucus. He has replied to them with some warmth. He says, among other pretty hard things, "I was unwilling to believe, nay even to suffer myself for one moment to think, that so enlightened a body as the legislature of Maryland, could so far forget all the obligations of duty, and so disregard the solemn injunctions of the constitution, as to 'attempt' to place itself between the people and the servants of the people or to usurp from the constituent the right of directing the representative by an assumption of the right to participate in the exercise of that power."

The House of Delegates, to whom Mr. Hayward's letter was transmitted through the Senate, have before them a message addressed to the Senate, in reply, in which they say, "Had it been transmitted to us directly from the hands of the writer of it, it would probably have met with that reception from us and have found that place in our hall which, however high the respect we might entertain for the author of it, we could not but deem due to its intrinsic merit and delicacy, a place under our tables.—The respect which we owe to your honorable body impels us to a course of conduct, which we would not have pursued in relation to such a paper coming from a less authoritative source, and urges us to return it to you, leaving it to your honorable body to make such disposition of it as you may deem proper.

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Robert Cunliff. } *Ex'rs.*

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CASSIMERES & CASSINETS,
COVERLIDS, RUSH FURNITURE, PHILADELPHIA SHUTTLES AND REEDS,
COTTON YARN from the different Factories,
Machine Cards and Comb Plate;

Which they will sell at the lowest wholesale prices. Orders enclosing the cash will be promptly executed, without charges or commission. Country produce will be taken in payment, as usual.

Wood street, 2d door from 3d street, dec. 6, 1823. tf

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Pres't Com. Council.

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Pres't Sel. Coun. pro tem.

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Saml. K Page,
M. B Lowrie.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 1, 1824—Jan. 9 tf

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James Gray.

Ross township, January 2, 1824—tf.

The Subscribers

HAVE just received, from the Conemaugh and Kiskemenitas rivers,

1400 BARRELS
OF
Salt,

Principally made and packed during the last summer, which they are selling at a reduced price.

J. W. Biddle & Co.

Pittsburgh, Jan 9—6t.

*** The Washington Examiner and Washington Reporter will give this 6 insertions, and forward their bills.

SPANISH HIDES, &C.
Nicholas Griffith,
In Wood Street, between Third and Fourth Sts.
HAS JUST RECEIVED
150 Prime La Plata Ox Hides.
ALSO,
STRAW BONNETS,
Hatters' Lining Skins, Glue, &c.
Which he will sell Low for CASH.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 9 1824.—4t.

A. WAY & CO.
HAVE RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,
AT THEIR
Wholesale & Retail Store.
In Market-Street,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
European, India and Domestic
DRY GOODS,
Ingrain, Venetian and Stair
CARPETING,
BEST GERMAN
BOLTING CLOTHS,
Leghorn & Straw Bonnets.

—ALSO—

QUEENSWARE, by the Crate.
LINSEED OIL,
By the Barrel.

American and Foreign
WINES,
SHEET-IRON AND STEEL,
1800000
SADDLERS' TACKS,
Assorted—at Philadelphia prices
Machine and Hand Cards,
CAYENNE PEPPER, &c.

Dec. 5, 1823—tf.

PHŒNIX FACTORY.
COTTON YARN
AND
PIECE GOODS.

IN consequence of the extension and perfection of our machinery, and to satisfy our western friends that by our accommodating terms, we will retain their custom, we give notice, that on the first of September, we will reduce our prices of Yarn considerably below the former rates.—Our prices will then render it the certain interest of western merchants to purchase here. We will also at that date reduce the price of our Sheetings and promptly supply orders for either article.

Adams, Allen & Co.

August 29—tf.

New-Stourbridge
Flint Glass-Works, Pittsburgh.
FLINT GLASS,
CONSISTING OF
PLAIN, ENGRAVED & FANCY CUT,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Manufactured at the above Establishment, by

JOHN ROBINSON,

AND, in point of quality, equal if not superior to any thing of the kind manufactured in the United States.

The citizens of Pittsburgh, and of the western country generally, are respectfully invited to call at the works, on the corner of First and Ross Streets, Scotch-Hill, and examine the Glass.

Orders will be gratefully acknowledged, and will receive personal and prompt attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand, that orders can be filled at the shortest notice.

Nov. 28—tf.

FOR RENT,

The House now occupied by Mr. Thomas Heslip, in Second, between Wood and Smithfield streets, nearly opposite Mr James Park's Store. The house will be put in complete repair, and possession given the first day of April next. Apply to

M. P. Cassilly.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 16—tf

JAMES M. BRUNOT,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

HAS his Office in the house now occupied by his father, Dr. Felix Brunot, on Liberty-street, nearly opposite the Pittsburgh Brewery

Jan. 16.—3&eo5

TO RENT,

Three New and Convenient Brick Houses,

Extending from the Corner of Ferry on First Street.

A new Brick House and Store,

Corner of Ferry and Water Streets.

For Sale or Barter,
A LOT

In the Town of Burksville, on the Cumberland River, Kentucky.

☞ *Camel's Hair, Danish Wool, Hat Linings, Nutria Skins, Russia, Red Wool &c* for sale.

David Logan

Commission Ware-House, corner of Ferry and Water-Streets, Pittsburgh, Jan. 9—tf

The Assignees of
R. Patterson & Lambdin.

BEING about to close all the concerns of the trust committed to them, the business heretofore transacted in their name, will from this date be discontinued.

THE BOOKSELLING
AND
STATIONARY BUSINESS.

Will be continued by

Henry Holdship,

On his own account, at the old stand, *N. W. Corner of Wood and Third Streets,*

Where every accommodation will be afforded to customers.

J. H. Lambdin, *Agent.*

Pittsburgh, Jan. 1, 1824.—3m.

Duncan, Forsyth & Co.

Offer for Sale
AN INVOICE OF
GOODS,
CONSISTING OF

TANNER'S OIL,	GINGER,
COFFEE,	ALSPICE.
CHOCOLATE, Nos. 1 & 2,	PEPPER,
	SALTPETRE.

—ALSO, IN STORE—

Juniata Bar-Iron & Nails,
Geneva Window-Glass,
SCYTHES & SICKLES, Belknap's Manufacture,

Alabama
COTTON,
Manufactured Tobacco.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 9—4t.

TO RENT,

The commodious Dwelling House,

At the corner of Grant and Second Streets, now occupied by Geo. Poe, Esq.

Also,
That House and Lot,

Handsomely situated on Water street, between Smithfield street and Cherry Alley, in the occupancy of Mrs. Gorman.

Possession will be given on the first of April next.

Harmar Denny.

Jan. 1, 1824.—tf.

ROBERT LINDELL & CO.
AT THEIR
WAREHOUSE
On the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets.
HAVE FOR SALE,

PIG and Bar Lead	Flax & Tow Linen
Shot, assorted	Twilled Bags
Juniata Bar Iron	Buffalo Robes
do Nails	Tar by the bbl.
Writing & wrapping Paper	Spanish Moss
Prime manufactured Tobacco	Axes, Mattocks,
Window Glass	Trace Chains, Hoes,
	Plough Irons, &c.

Pittsburgh, June 6. tf

SAMUEL WOOD,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz—

3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4
Prices when the materials are found by the employer		
3 Coats, on lath,		8 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
2 do.	do.	4
1 do.	do.	2
Hanging paper,		12½ cts. pr. rol
do. border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ cts. pr. room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars.* Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, June 20, 1823.—tf

PRINTERS' INK.

A FEW KEGS, manufactured by Mr. Spayth, of Greensburgh, for sale at this office.

January 9, 1824.

A Valuable Tract of Land
For Sale.

THE Subscribers will Sell or Rent, Two Hundred and Thirty acres of First Rate Land, on the 17th day of February next, *on the premises, at Public Sale;* of which there are about eighty acres cleared, twenty of which are meadow; with

Two Dwelling Houses, and a Double Barn

thereon erected, and a good bearing Orchard—all in good repair. The Land is of the heirs of Thos. Scott, deceased, one mile from the town of Harmony, on Connoquenessing Creek, in Butler county. If not sold, said Farm will be for rent at that time. Possession given on the 1st of April next. Sale to be at 10 o'clock, A. M. when attendance will be given, and terms made known, by us

Robert Boggs, } Ex'rs.
Robert Scott, }

Jan, 9, 1824—6t.

A SERVANT BOY
For Sale,

WHO has about four years to serve, is an excellent farmer, and a good house servant. He will be warranted as sober and honest. For terms inquire of the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

December 18.—tf.

J. SHINN'S PANACEA.

THE subscriber, having discovered the composition of SWAIM'S celebrated Panacea, has now a supply on hand for sale; he has reduced the price from $3 50 to $2 50, or by the dozen $24.

All charitable institutions in the U. States and the poor will be supplied gratis.

If the citizens of the principal cities and towns will appoint an agent, to order and distribute this medicine to the poor, it will be supplied.

This medicine is celebrated for the cure of the following diseases,—"scrofula, or king's evil, ulcerated or putrid sore throat, long standing rheumatic affections, cutaneous diseases, white swelling, and diseases of the bones, and all cases generally of an ulcerous character, and chronic diseases, generally arising in debilitated constitutions, but more especially from syphilis, or affections arising therefrom, ulcers in the larynx, nodes, &c. And that dreadful disease occasioned by a long and excessive use of mercury, &c. It is also useful in diseases of the liver.

Certificates.

I have, within the last two years, had an opportunity of seeing several cases of very inveterate ulcers, which, having resisted previously the regular modes of treatment, were healed by the use of Mr. Swaim's Panacea, and I do believe, from what I have seen, that it will prove an important remedy in scrofulus, venereal and mercurial diseases. N. CHAPMAN, M. D.
Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Physic, in the University of Pennsylvania.

I have employed the Panacea of Mr. Swaim in numerous instances, within the last three years, and have always found it extremely efficacious, especially in secondary syphilis, and mercurial disease. I have no hesitation in pronouncing it a medicine of inestimable value.
W. GIBSON, M. D.
Professor of Surgery, in the University of Pennsylvania.
Philadelphia, Feb 17, 1823.

John Shinn, *Chemist.*

N. B. For sale at Smith & Pearsall's, N. E. Corner of Third and Market Streets.

Each publisher of a newspaper in the United States, is requested to publish this advertisement once a month for one year, and send their accounts for payment.

Philadelphia, Nov. 15—[Nov. 28—1amly.]

Legislative Squabbling.—William Hayward, Jr. Esq. a Representative in Congress from Maryland, does not seem to relish the instructions of our Legislature, with regard to a Congressional Caucus. He has replied to them with some warmth. He says, among other pretty hard things, "I was unwilling to believe, nay even to suffer myself for one moment to think, that so enlightened a body as the legislature of Maryland, could so far forget all the obligations of duty, and so disregard the solemn injunctions of the constitution, as to 'attempt' to place itself between the people and the servants of the people or to usurp from the constituent the right of directing the representative by an assumption of the right to participate in the exercise of that power."

The House of Delegates, to whom Mr. Hayward's letter was transmitted through the Senate, have before them a message addressed to the Senate, in reply, in which they say, "Had it been transmitted to us directly from the hands of the writer of it, it would probably have met with that reception from us and have found that place in our hall which, however high the respect we might entertain for the author of it, we could not but deem due to its intrinsic merit and delicacy, a place under our tables.—The respect which we owe to your honorable body impels us to a course of conduct, which we would not have pursued in relation to such a paper coming from a less authoratative source, and urges us to return it to you, leaving it to your honorable body to make such disposition of it as you may deem proper."

Hagerstown Torch Light.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 30, 1824.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

THE COMET.

Mr. Maclean,—I have made three other observations on the Comet, besides that mentioned in your paper of the 16th inst. The first was at 5 o'clock on Saturday morning, by which I found that in ten days it had passed over an arch of 32°.—The second was at 8 o'clock on Monday evening, precisely two days and fifteen hours after the first, during which time it had passed over 8° 16′. And the last was at the same hour last evening, at which time it was 3° 10′ from the place of former observation.

From these observations it is evident that the velocity of the comet is exceedingly great. Its mean rate from the 14th to the 24th inst. was 3° 12′; and that its motion has almost imperceptible decrements appears from the subsequent observations.

I find by calculation that it passed its perihelion at eleven o'clock on the evening of the 19th of December. Its perihelion distance is 23,440,000 miles from the sun. It is going at the rate of five millions of miles daily, and more than two hundred thousand miles in an hour. Suppose it to have brushed along-side of our earth from its south to its north pole, it would have proceeded from the one extremity of its axis to the other, in about two minutes of time. The tail, which from the shining of the moon I could perceive to be only two degrees at my first observation, appears, in these dark nights, to be about five, and could not pass our earth in less than forty hours. It is at least five millions of miles long; though the tails of some comets are more than twenty times this length.

The distance at which from our earth itself it passed through the orbit of it, is about 70 millions of miles, and it passed at about 120 millions when it was going to its perihelion—a circumstance which shows that it must have been visible in going to its perihelion;—hence at that time it was stated in Europe that a comet was perceived, but owing to the cloudiness of our weather it does not appear to have been seen in the United States. The comet is now near Beta in the little Bear.

My calculations may differ a little from the truth because of the imperfection, in some degree, of all the observations which I had an opportunity of making. We have no Observatory with Borda's repeating circle, or a Throughton's Quadrant, to put our observations beyond a doubt.

January 28.

Congress.

The Greek Debate.—Mr. Webster's resolution, recommending an appropriation to defray the expense of a mission to Greece, has called forth the best talents of Congress. A very interesting debate was going on at the latest dates. We regret that our limits do not permit our copying any of the speeches at full length. In order, however, that our readers may be made acquainted with the grounds occupied by the mover of the resolution, we copy from the Washington Republican a brief outline of Mr. Webster's speech; and, as curiosity has been excited to know what Mr. Randolph would say on the subject, we copy his remarks from the National Intelligencer.

House of Representatives, January 19.

The House resolved itself into a committee on Mr. Webster's resolution to send out a commissioner to Greece—Mr Taylor in the chair,

Mr. *Webster* took the floor. He commenced with an apology for any disappointment which might occur to the House, from the imperfect manner in which he should perform his part in the present discussion. He then went into an eloquent description of the debt we owe to Greece for all our present advantages, our oratory and our popular assemblies, our common councils for the common good, our meetings where mind is arrayed against mind, our proportioned columns, and all the graces of architecture with which our hall is ornamented, our love of heroism and of independence. He wished to treat this question as truly an American question. He then took a brief glance at that part of the President's Message which referred to Greece, and to the probable combination of sovereigns, for the purpose of interfering with the liberties of this new hemisphere. It was as much the province of this assembly, he said, to pronounce opinions upon important political subjects, as to pass especial laws. It was also his opinion, that it was both proper for the President to appoint a commissioner, as contemplated in his resolution, and for Congress to sanction such a measure. It was by the promulgation of liberal opinions, that we could hope to enjoy a high reputation among the nations of the world; and while he endeavored to lead the House to this course, he would be the last to force it beyond the bounds of proper legislation. He glanced at the great perfection to which this age had attained, and to which our country had reached. We have gained an elevation which attracts the attention of all the civilized world, and we cannot, if we would, shroud our actions from the view of other nations. He touched on the general tendency of society, at this moment, to limited forms of government. Every where there was prevailing a desire to abridge the powers of governments.—He conceived that there was a spirit growing up of opposition to all governments; and if he was mistaken in his views, he had conceived a false alarm. He was not about to enter into a declamation against crowned heads, nor did he introduce these topics merely for oratorical purposes, but on account of their bearing on those subjects which would have to come under the cognizance of the committee. He then viewed the character of the Holy Alliance, and its motives. He thought such an alliance, with all the solemnities with which it was formed, merely for the purpose of stipulating that the contracting parties should govern their respective nations with wisdom and moderation, was to say the least, a work of supererogation. It was natural to suppose they would do this, without the interference of formal and solemn treaties. This treaty was of great importance, however, inasmuch as it originated in the first of a series of Congresses or meetings of sovereigns. There were now two principles on which the law of the civilized world seemed to be placed, and which these sovereigns were ready to enforce with a million and a half of soldiers. The first is, that all constitutional rights are derived from crowned heads. This principle plunged Europe back again into all the darkness of feudal barbarism and dependence. It brought back Europe to the state in which England was, previous to the obtainment of Magna Charta. What is the nature of this Alliance? We have heard of Alliances offensive and defensive, but what is this? It is one such as was never before dared to be openly avowed: it is an alliance of crowns against the people. This act puts an end to the distinctions of nations, and divides society horizontally. It is intended to put down society lower than it ever has been, and society will be reduced by it, if they do not take care of themselves. It compels every people to obey every sovereign, and thus destroys, by this complicated alliance, all the accustomed boundaries of nations. If a Greek opposes himself to a Turk, he now, forsooth, offends Russia, and is charged with throwing a fire brand into the Ottoman empire. He contended, that the principle on which this alliance went, of taking up arms against any people who might seek to change their government, lest such change should operate as a bad example, was a most egregious innovation on all established international principles, and one which ought to be marked with the most decided reprobation.—No writer, no politician, no diplomatist, in Europe, had been found, before this time, to advance so egregious a doctrine. He did not wish to overstate, but confined himself, as much as possible, to the very letter of the treaty. He begged to state a fact which occurred at the Congress of Verona. M. Chateaubriand, who was there, had a conversation with the Emperor of Russia, which he had taken down. The Emperor had said, that there could no longer be an English, a French, an Austrian, a Russian policy, there could henceforth be but one policy; one policy of kings, and one of people. Providence had not put 800,000 soldiers under his control, merely for his own purposes, but that it became the duty of kings ever to defend themselves against secret as well as open enemies. M. Chateaubriand had thought these words worthy to be recorded. "I think so too," said Mr. W. "and I hope to God, if there is no longer an Austrian, a French, a Russian, nor, which we will never believe, an English policy, there will at least be an American policy." Why, this doctrine brings us back to the old maxim of divine right!

We have been taught, not only by our Blackstones, not only by the precepts of the people from whom we are descended, but by every writer of eminence in Europe, that there is a right of resistance to kings. Where, he asked, is the right of government to originate, but with the people? How is civilization to go on, but with the consent, and by the act of the people?—There was an unseen but not unfelt power of law, which is founded on public opinion, and which runs through society, "the world's collected will" By the law of nations states are all equal; and on what principle is this established law to be overthrown? It may be asked what is it to us that this alliance has so acted? If it is nothing to us, we may thank our situation for it. But it is something to us. We are interested in the preservation of the law of nations. We are interested in the protection of those great principles on which our government is founded. Is that nothing to us, which interferes with the cause of civil and religious liberty, throughout the world? We must act on principles; and the same principles which will lead us to aid Greece by our opinions, will operate to compel us to resist any combined attempt to subdue the liberties of the American continent. Have we not the right to acquiesce in, or to resist opinions, which have such a powerful operation on the institutions of society.

The next question is—"What can we do?"—If we are in danger, how can we avoid the danger? Formerly, a question of this kind was answered by the amount of subsidies which could be brought into operation, and the force which could be brought into the field. But there is a force above all physical power, and this is the force of opinion. An enemy from abroad could scarcely annoy us. We have among us a spirit of manly independence which can never be put down. The force of public opinion is irresistable. An hostile array of armies had indeed gone from the Pyrenees to Cadiz; but what of that? Public justice was not satisfied—the opinion of the world is still arrayed against the iniquitous scheme; and the opinion of the thinking world, which, be thanked God, composed the greater part of it, would ultimately prevail.

But to proceed to the immediate object of the resolution. A document on the table showing the population of Greece. In her political and commercial character she has made great advances within the last forty years. Her sailors are the best of any which navigate the Mediterranean. There are 7,000,000 of Christian Greeks under the power of the Ottoman. Mr. Hobhouse says they have 30,000 seamen. He thought this an exaggerated estimate; but taking it at one half, it was an important number. They have 116 ships, and an extended commerce. In their moral condition they are making rapid progress. Printing presses are introduced among them, and works have been translated. All this has been done in the face of an oppression the most destructive which could be imagined. The Turkish government was cruel military tyranny, and they had been well described as an encampment, rather than a settled nation. It is in its nature entirely despotic: there is no property, no security. One great source of revenue is the sale of judicial offices; and every member of this committee, knows that there can be no opression equal to that with which the Turks have afflicted Greece. The history of the world shows nothing like it. We have read of rebellions, and conquests, but nothing like this: there is nothing on the page of history which comes to our feelings in so emphatic a tone, as the cries of Greece.—She has suffered too, all this oppression under the eyes of all the civilized and Christian nations of Europe. He reviewed rapidly the history of Greece, and her former connexion with Peter, and expressed his surprise that any attempt on the part of the Greeks to throw off the yoke of the Turks should excite the displeasure of Russia. The Russian religion was the same as that of the Greeks, yet when the Greek patriarch lost his head in 1821, and it was placed on the top of the Seraglio, to avenge this murder is stigmatized by Russia as throwing a firebrand into the Ottoman empire. He adverted to the assertion of Baron Strogonoff, the Russian Minister, when the Porte inflicted his unequalled cruelty on the Greeks in 1821, that if persisted in, such acts of barbarity would be good ground for uniting all Christian nations against the Porte. Yet the massacres of Scio and Cyprus had not then been perpetrated.

"I now," said Mr. W. "ask the indulgence of the House, while I state a short account of their late revolution.

"The situation of Greece had excited the sympathies of Western Europe for 30 years past. Societies had been formed in Germany to improve the condition of the suffering people—branches of those societies were extended into Greece—many of their youth were carefully instructed in literature—many disbanded officers from the European armies entered into the Grecian service, and a considerable amelioration of their condition with respect to the advantages of education began to be effected. In 1821 the revolt took place in Moldavia and Wallachia, a revolt which was supposed to have been fomented by Russia. The emperor brought down a large force upon the Pruth—a Russian vessel being suspected of carrying supplies to the insurgents, was stopped at the mouth of the Danube—and a capture ensued [illegible]

[illegible] Greek demanded that the Turkish forces should be withdrawn from those two provinces. At the same time the Ypsilanti was in rebellion in the North, the Porte had to carry on a desperate struggle with Ali Pasha in the West. And another war with Persia threatened in the East. Then it was that the Greek revolution burst forth. They soon possessed themselves of the open country of the Morea, and forced the Turks to fly for refuge into the cities. Of these, Tripolizza soon fell into their hands; and there they began to contemplate a government. They assembled a Congress, (the spot is hallowed on this side the Atlantic—it is a sacred door to Freedom,) and began to organize a system of laws. The Annual Register asks what right they had to denominate this a Congress? The answer is easy; the same right, Mr. Chairman, that we had, and no more. With our constitution before them, they proceeded to copy its features as closely as circumstances would permit. In that year, the war with Ali Pasha was ended by treachery and the breach of the Turkish promise. The affair was settled, too, with Russia, and it now was discovered that all that she had insisted on was, that the Turkish forces should be withdrawn from Moldavia and Wallachia; the very measure which, of all others, had the most immediate tendency to overwhelm the Greek cause. Thus was the whole force of the Ottoman Empire let loose at once upon devoted Greece, and what, sir, was the result? Where the Ottoman made his greatest effort, he was met and foiled, and in six weeks, had to turn back his troops from the Morea, whither his foot has never since trodden to this day. It was in this year that the island of Scio, the most favored island in the Archepelago, an island the peculiar property of the Sultana, the lightest taxed, the most wealthy, the most refined, and the most literary spot in all Greece; where were libraries, such as few states in this union possess, and where ease and elegance had their favorite seat, became the theatre of a massacre such as is not to be paralleled in the history of the world. The inhabitants of Samos, jealous at the comparative prosperity of this island, landed, drove the Turks into the town, and were joined by some of the country people of Scio. The Turkish fleet, lately reinforced from Egypt, happened to be in the neighborhood—they landed, and burnt the city, and when the slaughter and burning was over, out of 140,000 inhabitants, nine hundred only were left alive. 40,000 women and children, inhabitants of the island, were sold at Smyrna into perpetual slavery. A month after—when the ashes of the burnt city were cold—did they hang 38 Greeks at the yard arm, and slay 85 more who had been given as hostages from the town. Ten more hostages were hanged in Constantinople—700, who voluntarily surrendered, were all shot down: 800 others about whom they got into dispute, were murdered in the same manner. And, sir, on the wharves of Boston did I see the utensils from the hearths of that polished, refined, and literary people, selling for old copper. Numbers of children, all whose relatives had been slaughtered, were picked up by the merchants in the Mediterranean, and some of them are now among us. Sir, these things were as well known to the Congress of Laybach as they are on this floor—but the tale did not move a muscle of those allied Sovereigns, or alter, one hair's breadth, the course of their unfeeling policy. During the present year, the Persian war being over, Ali dead, and the Russians gone, the whole weight of the Turkish force has again and again been precipitated on the struggling Greeks—again and again it has been triumphantly resisted—and it is only this morning, sir, that I received the news of a fresh victory.

"They now hold all the Morea, Candia, and the Islands, with the exception of one or two fortresses still in the possession of the Turks—they have even ventured to act on the offensive. Their marine is strengthened—their blockades have been enforced—time, experience, and the vicissitudes of their momentous struggle, have consolidated their force, and they have now the advantage of a regular representative government. Sir, have they not done much? It would be great injustice to compare their achievements with our own—because we began our struggle already possessed of government and of comparative civil freedom—we had for centuries been accustomed to govern ourselves—but these poor Greeks had scarce any of the means of knowledge—they were without public concert—without experience, without patronage, surrounded by nations that cast every discouragement in their way; yet they have now had a free government for two years, and their soil is unprofaned by the foot of an invader. They have carried on the struggle for three successive campaigns, against hordes of Tartar troops, and auxiliary forces from the Barbary states—they had been conjured, by their neighbors, to submit; but they still manfully hold out. Two hundred thousand have heroically laid down their lives—and what say the rest? "Some of our nation are yet alive,—and we will all perish, before we will yield up again our country to the oppressor."

It may be asked if this resolution will do them any good. He had no doubt it would. Although he would not oppose the contributions which were making for them throughout the country, he thought a public expression of opinion from the representative body would have a more powerful effect on them than the most extensive subscriptions. It could not injure us commercially; and he thought the resolution imposed no new duty on the President. It was only enabling him to do that openly, which would be injured in its effect, if done secretly. If any thing could be suggested to make his resolution more explicit, he was willing to receive the suggestion.—He thought the only question was, whether it was worth while for the House to come to a vote on the subject. The resolution can offend no one. If the Turk takes offence, he takes offence against law, and we cannot prevent him from doing this. The proper course would be, to send an agent. If any thing to endanger us was contained in this resolution, he should not urge it; but after the contributions which were openly making in this country, and even the correspondence of the Secretary of State, with a Greek agent in London, no such fear could be reasonably entertained. Every thing short of an actual recognition of Grecian independence had been done. Would it offend any European power?—We would pay much to preserve amity with European powers; but there is a price which we will not pay; and he could not believe there was a Christian prince, or any Christian throne in Europe, who could take offence. Again, he remarked that there is a time when opinion expressed in this mode may be of use, and there is a time when it would be useless. Now is the time to do what he proposed, if it was intended by it to succor the Greeks. The question may even now be settled, while we are deliberating. They appeal to us by their wives and children—by the common faith—to give them the benefits of Christian consolation. He did not know that the Greek cause would prevail; but if every Greek were annihilated, and all the country of Greece were covered with blood and ashes, he should not regret that he had made this motion.

January 20.

On motion of Mr. *Webster*, the House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, Mr. *Taylor* in the chair.

Mr. *Clay* offered the following, which he desired to lay on the table for consideration:

"*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled*, That the people of these United States would not see, without serious inquietude, any [illegible] foreign dominion to the allied forces of [illegible] in behalf of Spain, to subject to their [illegible] exhibition those parts of the continent of America which have proclaimed and established for themselves respectively, independent Governments, and which have been solemnly recognized by the United States."

The committee of the whole having resumed the consideration of the resolution recommending an appropriation to defray the expenses of a mission to Greece.

Mr. *Poinsett*, of South Carolina, then rose and addressed the House at considerable length against the resolution. He closed by offering the following as a substitute for it:

"*Resolved*, That this House view with deep interest, the heroic struggle of the Greeks to elevate themselves to the rank of a free and independent nation; and unite with the President in the sentiment he has expressed in their favor: in sympathy for their sufferings, in interest in their welfare, and in ardent wishes for their success."

Mr. *Randolph* then rose, and said, that this was perhaps one of the finest and prettiest themes for declamation ever presented to a deliberative assembly. But it appeared to him in a light very different from any that had as yet been thrown upon it. He looked at the measure as one fraught with deep and deadly danger to the best interests and to the liberties of the American people; and so satisfied was he of this, that he had been constrained by that conviction to overcome the almost insuperable repugnance he felt to throwing himself upon the notice of the House, but he felt it his duty to raise his voice against the propositions. He would not at this time go at length into the subject: his intention in rising, was merely to move that the committee rise, and that both of these resolutions might be printed. He wished to have some time to think of this business—to deliberate, before we took this leap in the dark into the Archipelago, or the Black Sea, or into the wide mouth of the La Plata. He might be permitted to add one or two other views. He knew, he said, that the post of honor was on the other side of the House, the post of toil and difficulty on this side, if, indeed, any body should be with him on this side. It was a difficult and an invidious task to stem the torrent of public sentiment when all the generous feelings of the human heart were appealed to. But sir, said Mr. R. I was delegated to this House to guard the interests of the People of the United States, not to guard the rights of other people; and if it was doubtful, even in the case of England, that land fertile above all other lands, (not excepting Greece herself) in great men—if it was doubtful whether her interference in the politics of the continent, though separated from it only by a narrow frith, were either for her honor or advantage; if the effect of that interference has been a monumental debt that paralyzes the arm that might now strike for Greece, the arm that certainly would have struck for Spain, can it be fit for us to seek in the very bottom of the Mediterranean for a quarrel with the Ottoman Porte? And this while we have an ocean rolling between? While we are in that sea without a single port in which to refit a ship? And while the powers of Barbary lie in succession in our path? Shall we open this Pandora's box of political evils? It has been wisely and truly said, that it is possible the mere rumor of our interference may produce at Constantinople or at Smyrna that which will drive us at once into a war. We all know the connexion that subsists between the Barbary states and what we may denominate the mother power. Are we prepared for a war with these pirates? (not that we are not perfectly competent to such a war, but) does it suit our finances? Does it, sir, suit our magnificent projects of roads and canals? Does it suit the temper of our people? Does it promote their interests? Will it add to their happiness? Sir, why did we remain supine while Piedmont and Naples were crushed by Austria? Why did we stand aloof while the Spanish Peninsula was again reduced under *legitimate* governments? If we did not interfere then, why now? Sir, I refer you to the memorable attempted interference of that greatest of statesmen, when he was in the zenith of his glory—when all his dazzling beams were unshorn. You know I mean Mr Pitt; and I refer you, as a commentary of that attempted interference, to the speech of Mr Fox, a speech fraught with the wisdom of a real statesman. [Here Mr. Randolph paused, when he resumed, he said,] I perceive sir, I have overcalculated my strength I feel that I am not what I was. The effort of speaking is too much for me. The physical effort has suspended, (as, when physical effort is violent, it always does,) the intellectual power. What I wished to say was, that this Quixotism in regard either to Greece or to South America, or, I will add, to North America, (so much of it as lies without our own boundary, you know I mean Mexico,) that this Quixotism is not what the sober and reflecting minds of our people require at our hands. Sir, we are in debt as individuals, and we are in debt as a nation; and never since the days of Saul and David, of Cæsar and Catiline could a more unpropitious period have been found for such an undertaking. The state of society is too much disturbed. There is always, in a debtor, a tendency either to torpor or to desperation—neither is friendly to such deliberations But he would suspend what he had further to say on the subject. For himself he saw as much danger, and more, in the resolution proposed by the gentleman from Kentucky, as in that of the gentleman from Massachusetts. The war that may follow on the one, is a distant war; it lies on the other side of the ocean. The war that may be induced by the other, is a war at hand; it is on the same continent. He was equally opposed to the amendment as well as to that which had since been offered to the original resolutions. Let us look a little further at all of them. Let us sleep upon them before we pass resolutions which, I will not say, are mere hooks to hang speeches on, and thereby commit the nation to a war the issues of which it is not given to human sagacity to calculate.

Mr. *Clay* opposed the committee's rising. He hoped the discussion would go on, and that the resolutions offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Webster) would be adopted. Let us say distinctly whether we will speak a cheering word to the Greeks, to that nation of oppressed and struggling patriots in arms, or whether we will shut ourselves up in a cold, shivering, contracted, but mistaken policy, which must in the end re-act upon ourselves. He could tell the gentleman from Virginia, that he who follows the dictates of a heart warmed with humanity, and with a love of freedom, has a better guide than that cold, unfeeling pence calculating policy, which shrinks before it is menaced, and will never do a noble deed, for fear of some remote, possible consequences of conceivable danger.

Mr. *Randolph* said, as to consulting, in legislation, the heart rather than the head, he had, indeed, learned, from much higher authority than that of the gentleman from Kentucky, that our passions may sometimes instruct our reason; but the question was, whether the present was one of those cases?

The Debate was continued on the 21st. Messrs. Dwight and Bayless, of Massachusetts, supported Mr. W's resolution, and Messrs. Cary, of Georgia, and Wood, of New-York, opposed it.

Legislature of Pennsylvania.

From the Chronicle.

In Senate, Tuesday, Jan. 20.

Petitions, for alterations in the charter of *St. Mary's Church*, in Philadelphia, [referred to Messrs. Conyngham, Harrison, D. Mann, Kelton, and M'Ilvaine;] for a new county out of Armstrong and Venango to be called *Clarion*—were presented and referred.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Jan. 19.

The resolution from the Senate, instructing our senators, and requesting our representatives in congress to use their exertions for the establishment of a tariff of duties for the better protection of domestic manufactures, again came up for consideration.

Mr. Lehman moved to strike out *instructed &c.*—he adduced precedents of the right of instruction, being disavowed by the Legislature of this state; and argued that it ought not now to be asserted.

Mr. Todd contended for the right of instruction, and therefore against the motion to strike out.

Mr. Holgate coincided in the opinion with Mr. Todd as to the right of instruction, but did not think the present a case in which its exercise was required. It was probable that these resolutions would receive a very large vote:—he wished it to be as large as possible, and therefore was for striking out. Our Senators in Congress would act in conformity with the wishes of their constituents, whether they were instructed or requested.

Mr. Stevenson adverted to a passage in Governor Shulze's inaugural address, in which it was recommended to *request* our Senators and Representatives in Congress, to use their best exertions, for the protection of domestic manufactures, &c.

Mr. Sutherland contended for the right of instruction, and considered this an occasion of so much importance as that it should be exercised.

Mr. Audenreid acquiesced in the views of the gentleman who had immediately preceded him (Mr. Sutherland) upon the subject of instruction, and entered upon an argument in favor of the adoption of the resolutions.

Mr. Ogle was in favor of the motion to strike out; because it was idle to issue a mandate, without having the power to enforce it; and because the Senators in Congress, were not the constituents of this Legislature, but of the People.

Mr. Clarke opposed the striking out, and bottomed his argument upon the sense of his constituents, lately expressed, by which their Representative in Congress was *instructed* not to participate in a particular measure [caucus] The Senators in Congress were the immediate constituents of the Legislature, as the Representatives were of the people.

Mr. Ogle replied.

Mr. Gardner said, the doctrine that the gentleman from Westmoreland (Mr. Clark) laid down as democratic, appeared to his mind more like aristocratic. The member of Congress from his (Mr. C's) district, represented 35,000 persons, and how many attended the meeting that instructed that member? A very small portion no doubt; but upon the strength of that, he was for instructing the Senators in Congress. Last week they had been asserting their supremacy in relation to the Judges of the Supreme Court, and now they were to assert it over the Senators, &c.

Mr. Todd spoke further in favor of retaining the words.

Messrs. Holgate and Stevenson enforced the view taken by the first named gentleman (Mr. H.) when he was up before, *to wit:* that the object being an expression of opinion upon the revision of the tariff, any obstacle to that ought to be thrown out of the resolutions.

Mr. Brown was desirous of obtaining a large vote upon these resolutions, but was unwilling to do it at the expense of the right of instruction.

Messrs. Gardner and Sterigere spoke in favor of striking out, under the circumstances of this case.

In the course of his remarks, Mr. Sterigere took occasion to remark upon the frequency of measures of the present character, and in cases where this Legislature had as little business with directing the members of Congress, as 14 members of Congress had in directing them upon the Presidential question. Each of them had appropriate duties enough to attend to, without interfering with the duties of the other.

Messrs. Sutherland, Stevenson, Todd and Ogle, made some further remarks, when the question was taken on the motion to strike out *instructed* and decided as follows.

YEAS—Messrs. Bachman, Cassat, Chandler, Cortright, Gardner, Graff, Grosh, Hobart, Holgate, Hunt, Huss, Keating, Kirk, S. Lawrence, Lehman, A. Lewis, E. Lewis, Livergood, Mahany, Moore, Norbury, Ogle, Painter, Potts, Read, Reynolds, Roberts, Sill, Sterigere, Stevenson, Sullivan, Wierman, Wikoff, Williams, J. Lawrence, 35.

NAYS—Messrs. Addams, Alexander, Audenreid, Beeson, Black, Boyer, Brown Calvin, Cassidy, Clarke, Cochran, Colley, Cope, Cummings, Dale, Drumheller, Everhart, Ferguson, Hetric, Hoover, Hottenstein, Huggins, Hummel, Hutter, Hyde, Jordan, Keys, Knight, Leech, Maclay, Mann, Markle, M'Bride, M'Kinney, M'Nair, Meyers, Mitchell, O'Neill, Orth, Patterson, Purdy, Rankin, Renninger, Ritner, Ryon, Seltzer, Shearer, Shippen, F. Smith, R. Smith, Snyder, Stinson, Streafor, Sutherland, Taylor, Todd, Wise. 56.

Mr. Stevenson moved to amend the resolution by adding

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 30, 1824.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

THE COMET.

Mr. Maclean,—I have made three other observations on the Comet, besides that mentioned in your paper of the 16th inst. The first was at 5 o'clock on Saturday morning, by which I found that in ten days it had passed over an arch of 32°.—The second was at 8 o'clock on Monday evening, precisely two days and fifteen hours after the first, during which time it had passed over 8° 16′. And the last was at the same hour last evening, at which time it was 3° 10′ from the place of former observation.

From these observations it is evident that the velocity of the comet is exceedingly great. Its mean rate from the 14th to the 24th inst. was 3° 12′; and that its motion has almost imperceptible decrements appears from the subsequent observations.

I find by calculation that it passed its perihelion at eleven o'clock on the evening of the 19th of December. Its perihelion distance is 23,440,000 miles from the sun. It is going at the rate of five millions of miles daily, and more than two hundred thousand miles in an hour. Suppose it to have brushed along-side of our earth from its south to its north pole, it would have proceeded from the one extremity of its axis to the other, in about two minutes of time. The tail, which from the shining of the moon I could perceive to be only two degrees at my first observation, appears, in these dark nights, to be about five, and could not pass our earth in less than forty hours. It is at least five millions of miles long; though the tails of some comets are more than twenty times this length.

The distance at which from our earth itself it passed through the orbit of it, is about 70 millions of miles, and it passed at about 120 millions when it was going to its perihelion—a circumstance which shows that it must have been visible in going to its perihelion;—hence at that time it was stated in Europe that a comet was perceived, but owing to the cloudiness of our weather it does not appear to have been seen in the United States. The comet is now near Beta in the little Bear.

My calculations may differ a little from the truth because of the imperfection, in some degree, of all the observations which I had an opportunity of making. We have no Observatory with Borda's repeating circle, or a Throughton's Quadrant, to put our observations beyond a doubt.

January 28.

Congress.

The Greek Debate.—Mr. Webster's resolution, recommending an appropriation to defray the expense of a mission to Greece, has called forth the best talents of Congress. A very interesting debate was going on at the latest dates. We regret that our limits do not permit our copying any of the speeches at full length. In order, however, that our readers may be made acquainted with the grounds occupied by the mover of the resolution, we copy from the Washington Republican a brief outline of Mr. Webster's speech; and, as curiosity has been excited to know what Mr. Randolph would say on the subject, we copy his remarks from the National Intelligencer.

House of Representatives, January 19.

The House resolved itself into a committee on Mr Webster's resolution to send out a commissioner to Greece—Mr Taylor in the chair,

Mr. *Webster* took the floor. He commenced with an apology for any disappointment which might occur to the House, from the imperfect manner in which he should perform his part in the present discussion. He then went into an eloquent description of the debt we owe to Greece for all our present advantages, our oratory and our popular assemblies, our common councils for the common good, our meetings where mind is arrayed against mind, our proportioned columns, and all the graces of architecture with which our hall is ornamented, our love of heroism and of independence. He wished to treat this question as truly an American question. He then took a brief glance at that part of the President's Message which referred to Greece, and to the probable combination of sovereigns, for the purpose of interfering with the liberties of this new hemisphere. It was as much the province of this assembly, he said, to pronounce opinions upon important political subjects, as to pass especial laws. It was also his opinion, that it was both proper for the President to appoint a commissioner, as contemplated in his resolution, and for Congress to sanction such a measure. It was by the promulgation of liberal opinions, that we could hope to enjoy a high reputation among the nations of the world; and while he endeavored to lead the House to this course, he would be the last to force it beyond the bounds of proper legislation. He glanced at the great perfection to which this age had attained, and to which our country had reached. We have gained an elevation which attracts the attention of all the civilized world, and we cannot, if we would, shroud our actions from the view of other nations. He touched on the general tendency of society, at this moment, to limited forms of government. Every where there was prevailing a desire to abridge the powers of governments.—He conceived that there was a spirit growing up of opposition to all governments; and if he was mistaken in his views, he had conceived a false alarm. He was not about to enter into a declamation against crowned heads, nor did he introduce these topics merely for oratorical purposes, but on account of their bearing on those subjects which would have to come under the cognizance of the committee. He then viewed the character of the Holy Alliance, and its motives. He thought such an alliance, with all the solemnities with which it was formed, merely for the purpose of stipulating that the contracting parties should govern their respective nations with wisdom and moderation, was to say the least, a work of supererogation. It was natural to suppose they would do this, without the interference of formal and solemn treaties. This treaty was of great importance, however, inasmuch as it originated in the first of a series of Congresses or meetings of sovereigns. There were now two principles on which the law of the civilized world seemed to be placed, and which these sovereigns were ready to enforce with a million and a half of soldiers. The first is, that all constitutional rights are derived from crowned heads. This principle plunged Europe back again into all the darkness of feudal ignorance and dependence. It brought back Europe to the state in which England was, previous to the obtainment of Magna Charta. What is the nature of this Alliance? We have heard of Alliances offensive and defensive, but what is this? It is one such as was never before dared to be openly avowed: it is an alliance of crowns against the people. This act puts an end to the distinctions of nations, and divides society horizontally. It is intended to put down society lower than it ever has been, and society will be reduced by it, if they do not take care of themselves. It compels every people to obey every sovereign, and thus destroys, by this complicated alliance, all the accustomed boundaries of nations. If a Greek opposes himself to a Turk, he now, forsooth, offends Russia, and is charged with throwing a fire brand into the Ottoman empire. He contended, that the principle on which this alliance went, of taking up arms against any people who might seek to change their government, lest such change should operate as a bad example, was a most egregious innovation on all established international principles, and one which ought to be marked with the most decided reprobation.—No writer, no politician, no diplomatist, in Europe, had been found, before this time, to advance so egregious a doctrine. He did not wish to overstate, but confined himself, as much as possible, to the very letter of the treaty. He begged to state a fact which occurred at the Congress of Verona. M. Chateaubriand, who was there, had a conversation with the Emperor of Russia, which he had takendown. The Emperor had said, that there could no longer be an English, a French, an Austrian, a Russian policy, there could henceforth be but one policy; one policy of kings, and one of people. Providence had not put 800,000 soldiers under his control, merely for his own purposes, but that it became the duty of kings ever to defend themselves against secret as well as open enemies. M. Chateaubriand had thought these words worthy to be recorded. "I think so too," said Mr. W. "and I hope to God, if there is no longer an Austrian, a French, a Russian, nor, which we will never believe, an English policy, there will at least be an American policy." Why, this doctrine brings us back to the old maxim of divine right!

We have been taught, not only by our Blackstones, not only by the precepts of the people from whom we are descended, but by every writer of eminence in Europe, that there is a right of resistance to kings. Where, he asked, is the right of government to originate, but with the people? How is civilization to go on, but with the consent, and by the act of the people?—There was an unseen but not unfelt power of law, which is founded on public opinion, and which runs through society, "the world's collected will" By the law of nations states are all equal; and on what principle is this established law to be overthrown? It may be asked what is it to us that this alliance has so acted? If it is nothing to us, we may thank our situation for it. But it is something to us. We are interested in the preservation of the law of nations. We are interested in the protection of those great principles on which our government is founded. Is that nothing to us, which interferes with the cause of civil and religious liberty, throughout the world? We must act on principles; and the same principles which will lead us to aid Greece by our opinions, will operate to compel us to resist any combined attempt to subdue the liberties of the American continent. Have we not the right to acquiesce in, or to resist opinions, which have such a powerful operation on the institutions of society.

The next question is—"What can we do?"—If we are in danger, how can we avoid the danger? Formerly, a question of this kind was answered by the amount of subsidies which could be brought into operation, and the force which could be brought into the field. But there is a force above all physical power, and this is the force of opinion. An enemy from abroad could scarcely annoy us. We have among us a spirit of manly independence which can never be put down. The force of public opinion is irresistable. An hostile array of armies had indeed gone from the Pyrenees to Cadiz; but what of that? Public justice was not satisfied—the opinion of the world is still arrayed against the iniquitous scheme; and the opinion of the thinking world, which, he thanked God, composed the greater part of it, would ultimately prevail.

But to proceed to the immediate object of the resolution. A document on the table showing the population of Greece. In her political and commercial character she has made great advances within the last forty years. Her sailors are the best of any which navigate the Mediterranean. There are 7,000,000 of Christian Greeks under the power of the Ottoman. Mr. Hobhouse says they have 50,000 seamen. He thought this an exaggerated estimate; but taking it at one half, it was an important number. They have 116 ships, and an extended commerce. In their moral condition they are making rapid progress. Printing presses are introduced among them, and works have been translated. All this has been done in the face of an oppression the most destructive which could be imagined. The Turkish government was cruel military tyranny, and they had been well described as an encampment, rather than a settled nation. It is in its nature entirely despotic: there is no property, no security. One great source of revenue is the sale of judicial offices; and every member of this committee, knows that there can be no opression equal to that with which the Turks have afflicted Greece. The history of the world shows nothing like it. We have read of rebellions, and conquests, but nothing like this: there is nothing on the page of history which comes to our feelings in so emphatic a tone, as the cries of Greece.—She has suffered too, all this oppression under the eyes of all the civilized and Christian nations of Europe. He reviewed rapidly the history of Greece, and her former connexion with Peter, and expressed his surprise that any attempt on the part of the Greeks to throw off the yoke of the Turks should excite the displeasure of Russia. The Russian religion was the same as that of the Greeks, yet when the Greek patriarch lost his head in 1821, and it was placed on the top of the Seraglio, to avenge this murder is stigmatized by Russia as throwing a firebrand into the Ottoman empire. He adverted to the assertion of Baron Strogonoff, the Russian Minister, when the Porte inflicted his unequalled cruelty on the Greeks in 1821, that if persisted in, such acts of barbarity would be good ground for uniting all Christian nations against the Porte. Yet the massacres of Scio and Cyprus had not then been perpetrated.

"I now," said Mr. W. "ask the indulgence of the House, while I state a short account of their late revolution.

"The situation of Greece had excited the sympathies of Western Europe for 30 years past. Societies had been formed in Germany to improve the condition of the suffering people—branches of those societies were extended into Greece—many of their youth were carefully instructed in literature—many disbanded officers from the European armies entered into the Grecian service, and a considerable amelioration of their condition with respect to the advantages of education began to be effected. In 1821 the revolt took place in Moldavia and Wallachia, a revolt which was supposed to have been fomented by Russia. The emperor brought down a large force upon the Pruth—a Russian vessel being suspected of carrying supplies to the insurgents, was stopped as she passed the Bosphorus—and a rupture seemed immediately impending. Russia demanded that the Turkish forces should be withdrawn from these two northern provinces. At the same time that Ypsilanti was in rebellion in the North, the Porte had to carry on a desperate struggle with Ali Pacha in the West. And another war with Persia threatened in the East. Then it was that the Greek revolution burst forth. They soon possessed themselves of the open country of the Morea, and forced the Turks to fly for refuge into the cities. Of these, Trepolizza soon fell into their hands; and then they began to contemplate a government. They assembled a Congress, (the name is hallowed on this side the Atlantic—it is a name dear to Freedom,) and began to organise a system of laws. The Annual Register asks what right they had to denominate this a Congress? The answer is easy; the same right, Mr. Chairman, that we had, and no more. With our constitution before them, they proceeded to copy its features as closely as circumstances would permit. In that year, the war with Ali Pacha was ended by treachery and the breach of the Turkish promise. The affair was settled, too, with Russia, and it now was discovered that all that she had insisted on was, that the Turkish forces should be withdrawn from Moldavia and Wallachia; the very measure which, of all others, had the most immediate tendency to overwhelm the Greek cause. Thus was the whole force of the Ottoman Empire let loose at once upon devoted Greece, and what, sir, was the result? Where the Ottoman made his greatest effort, he was met and foiled, and in six weeks, had to turn back his troops from the Morea, whither his foot has never since trodden to this day. It was in this year that the island of Scio, the most favored island in the Archepelago, an island the peculiar property of the Sultana, the lightest taxed, the most wealthy, the most refined, and the most literary spot in all Greece; where were libraries, such as few states in this union possess, and where ease and elegance had their favorite seat, became the theatre of a massacre such as is not to be paralleled in the history of the world. The inhabitants of Samos, jealous at the comparative prosperity of this island, landed, drove the Turks into the town, and were joined by some of the country people of Scio. The Turkish fleet, lately reinforced from Egypt, happened to be in the neighborhood—they landed, and burnt the city, and when the slaughter and burning was over, out of 140,000 inhabitants, nine hundred only were left alive. 40,000 women and children, inhabitants of the island, were sold at Smyrna into perpetual slavery. A month after—when the ashes of the burnt city were cold—did they hang 35 Greeks at the yard arm, and slay 85 more who had been given as hostages from the town. Ten more hostages were hanged in Constantinople—700, who voluntarily surrendered, were all shot down: 800 others about whom they got into dispute, were murdered in the same manner. And, sir, on the wharves of Boston did I see the utensils from the hearths of that polished, refined, and literary people, selling for old copper. Numbers of children, all whose relatives had been slaughtered, were picked up by the merchants in the Mediterranean, and some of them are now among us. Sir, these things were as well known to the Congress of Laybach as they are on this floor—but the tale did not move a musele of those allied Sovereigns, or alter, one hair's breadth, the course of their unfeeling policy. During the present year, the Persian war being over, Ali dead, and the Russians gone, the whole weight of the Turkish force has again and again been precipitated on the struggling Greeks—again and again it has been triumphantly resisted—and it is only this morning, sir, that I received the news of a fresh victory.

"They now hold all the Morea, Candia, and the Islands, with the exception of one or two fortresses still in the possession of the Turks—they have even ventured to act on the offensive. Their marine is strengthened—their blockades have been enforced—time, experience, and the vicissitudes of their momentous struggle, have consolidated their force, and they have now the advantage of a regular representative government. Sir, have they not done much? It would be great injustice to compare their achievements with our own—because we began our struggle already possessed of government and of comparative civil freedom—we had for centuries been accustomed to govern ourselves—but these poor Greeks had scarce any of the means of knowledge—they were without public concert—without experience, without patronage, surrounded by nations that cast every discouragement in their way; yet they have now had a free government for two years, and their soil is unprofaned by the foot of an invader. They have carried on the struggle for three successive campaigns, against hordes of Tartar troops, and auxiliary forces from the Barbary states—they had been conjured, by their neighbors, to submit; but they still manfully hold out. Two hundred thousand have heroically laid down their lives—and what say the rest? "Some of our nation are yet alive,—and we will all perish, before we will yield up again our country to the oppressor."

It may be asked if this resolution will do them any good. He had no doubt it would. Although he would not oppose the contributions which were making for them throughout the country, he thought a public expression of opinion from the representative body would have a more powerful effect on them than the most extensive subscriptions. It could not injure us commercially; and he thought the resolution imposed no new duty on the President. It was only enabling him to do that openly, which would be injured in its effect, if done secretly. If any thing could be suggested to make his resolution more explicit, he was willing to receive the suggestion.—He thought the only question was, whether it was worth while for the House to come to a vote on the subject. The resolution can offend no one. If the Turk takes offence, he takes offence against law, and we cannot prevent him from doing this. The proper course would be, to send an agent. If any thing to endanger us was contained in this resolution, he should not urge it; but after the contributions which were openly making in this country, and even the correspondence of the Secretary of State, with a Greek agent in London, no such fear could be reasonably entertained. Every thing short of an actual recognition of Grecian independence had been done. Would it offend any European power?—We would pay much to preserve amity with European powers; but there is a price which we will not pay, and he could not believe there was a Christian prince, or any Christian throne in Europe, who could take offence. Again, he remarked that there is a time when opinion expressed in this mode may be of use, and there is a time when it would be useless. Now is the time to do what he proposed, if it was intended by it to succor the Greeks. The question may even now be settled, while we are deliberating. They appeal to us by their wives and children—by the common faith—to give them the benefits of Christian consolation. He did not know that the Greek cause would prevail; but if every Greek were annihilated, and all the country of Greece were covered with blood and ashes, he should not regret that he had made this motion.

January 20.

On motion of Mr. *Webster*, the House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, *Mr. Taylor* in the chair.

Mr. *Clay* offered the following, which he desired to lay on the table for consideration:

"*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled*, That the people of these United States would not see, without serious inquietude, any forcible interposition, by the Allied Powers of Europe, in behalf of Spain, to reduce to their former subjection those parts of the continent of America, which have proclaimed and established for themselves respectively, independent Governments, and which have been solemnly recognised by the United States"

The committee of the whole having resumed the consideration of the resolution recommending an appropriation to defray the expenses of a mission to Greece.

Mr. *Poinsett*, of South Carolina, then rose and addressed the House at considerable length against the resolution. He closed by offering the following as a substitute for it:

"*Resolved*, That this House view with deep interest, the heroic struggle of the Greeks to elevate themselves to the rank of a free and independent nation; and unite with the President in the sentiment he has expressed in their favor: in sympathy for their sufferings, in interest in their welfare, and in ardent wishes for their success."

Mr. *Randolph* then rose, and said, that this was perhaps one of the finest and prettiest themes for declamation ever presented to a deliberative assembly. But it appeared to him in a light very different from any that had as yet been thrown upon it. He looked at the measure as one fraught with deep and deadly danger to the best interests and to the liberties of the American people; and so satisfied was he of this, that he had been constrained by that conviction to overcome the almost insuperable repugnance he felt to throwing himself upon the notice of the House, but he felt it his duty to raise his voice against the propositions. He would not at this time go at length into the subject: his intention in rising, was merely to move that the committee rise, and that both of these resolutions might be printed. He wished to have some time to think of this business—to deliberate, before we took this leap in the dark in to the Archipelago, or the Black Sea, or into the wide mouth of the La Plata. He might be permitted to add one or two other views. He knew, he said, that the post of honor was on the other side of the House, the post of toil and difficulty on this side, if, indeed, any body should be with him on this side. It was a difficult and an invidious task to stem the torrent of public sentiment when all the generous feelings of the human heart were appealed to. But sir, said Mr. R. I was delegated to this House to guard the interests of the People of the United States, not to guard the rights of other people; and if it was doubtful, even in the case of England, that land fertile above all other lands, (not excepting Greece herself) in great men—if it was doubtful whether her interference in the politics of the continent, though separated from it only by a narrow frith, were either for her honor or advantage; if the effect of that interference has been a monumental debt that paralyzes the arm that might now strike for Greece, the arm that certainly would have struck for Spain, can it be for us to seek in the very bottom of the Mediterranean for a quarrel with the Ottoman Porte? And this while we have an ocean rolling between? While we are in that sea without a single port in which to refit a ship? And while the powers of Barbary lie in succession in our path? Shall we open this Pandora's box of political evils? It has been wisely and truly said, that it is possible the mere rumor of our interference may produce at Constantinople or at Smyrna that which will drive us at once into a war. We all know the connexion that subsists between the Barbary states and what we may denominate the mother power. Are we prepared for a war with these pirates? (not that we are not perfectly competent to such a war, but) does it suit our finances? Does it, sir, suit our magnificent projects of roads and canals? Does it suit the temper of our people? Does it promote their interests? Will it add to their happiness? Sir, why did we remain supine while Piedmont and Naples were crushed by Austria? Why did we stand aloof while the Spanish Peninsula was again reduced under *legitimate* governments? If we did not interfere then, why now? Sir, I refer you to the memorable attempted interference of that greatest of statesmen, when he was in the zenith of his glory—when all his dazzling beams were unshorn. You know I mean Mr Pitt; and I refer you, as a commentary of the attempted interference, to the speech of Mr Fox, a speech fraught with the wisdom of a real statesman. [Here Mr. Randolph paused, when he resumed, he said,] I perceive sir, I have overcalculated my strength. I feel that I am not what I was. The effort of speaking is too much for me. The physical effort has suspended, (as, when physical effort is violent, it always does,) the intellectual power. What I wished to say was, that this Quixotism in regard either to Greece or to South America, or, I will add, to North America, (so much of it as lies without our own boundary, you know I mean Mexico,) that this Quixotism is not what the sober and reflecting minds of our people require at our hands. Sir, we are in debt as individuals, and we are in debt as a nation; and never since the days of Saul and David, of Cæsar and Catiline could a more unpropitious period have been found for such an undertaking. The state of society is too much disturbed. There is always, in a debtor, a tendency either to torpor or to desperation—neither is friendly to such deliberations. But he would suspend what he had further to say on the subject. For himself he saw as much danger, and more, in the resolution proposed by the gentleman from Kentucky, as in that of the gentleman from Massachusetts. The war that may follow on the one, is a distant war; it lies on the other side of the ocean. The war that may be induced by the other, is a war at hand; it is on the same continent. He was equally opposed to the amendment as well as to that which had since been offered to the original resolutions. Let us look a little further at all of them. Let us sleep upon them before we pass resolutions which, I will not say, are mere hooks to hang speeches on, and thereby commit the nation to a war the issues of which it is not given to human sagacity to calculate.

Mr. *Clay* opposed the committee's rising. He hoped the discussion would go on, and that the resolutions offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Webster) would be adopted. Let us say distinctly whether we will speak a cheering word to the Greeks, to that nation of oppressed and struggling patriots in arms, or whether we will shut ourselves up in a cold, shivering, contracted, but mistaken policy, which must in the end re-act upon ourselves. He could tell the gentleman from Virginia, that he who follows the dictates of a heart warmed with humanity, and with a love of freedom, has a better guide than that cold, unfeeling pence calculating policy, which shrinks before it is menaced, and will never do a noble deed, for fear of some remote, possible consequences of conceivable danger.

Mr. *Randolph* said, as to consulting, in legislation, the heart rather than the head, he had, indeed, learned, from much higher authority than that of the gentleman from Kentucky, that our passions may sometimes instruct our reason; but the question was, whether the present was one of those cases?

The Debate was continued on the 21st. Messrs. Dwight and Bayless, of Massachusetts, supported Mr. W's resolution, and Messrs. Cary, of Georgia, and Wood, of New-York, opposed it.

Legislature of Pennsylvania.

From the Chronicle.

In Senate, Tuesday, Jan. 20.

Petitions, for alterations in the charter of *St. Mary's Church*, in Philadelphia, [referred to Messrs. Conyngham, Harrison, D. Mann, Kelton, and M'Ilvaine;] for a new county out of Armstrong and Venango to be called *Clarion*—were presented and referred.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Jan. 19.

The resolution from the Senate, instructing our senators, and requesting our representatives in congress to use their exertions for the establishment of a tariff of duties for the better protection of domestic manufactures, again came up for consideration.

Mr. Lehman moved to strike out *instructed* &c.—he adduced precedents of the right of instruction, being disavowed by the Legislature of this state; and argued that it ought not now to be asserted.

Mr. Todd contended for the right of instruction, and therefore against the motion to strike out.

Mr. Holgate coincided in the opinion with Mr. Todd as to the right of instruction, but did not think the present a case in which its exercise was required. It was probable that these resolutions would receive a very large vote:—he wished it to be as large as possible, and therefore was for striking out. Our Senators in Congress would act in conformity with the wishes of their constituents, whether they were instructed or requested.

Mr. Stevenson adverted to a passage in Governor Shulze's inaugural address, in which it was recommended to *request* our Senators and Representatives in Congress, to use their best exertions, for the protection of domestic manufactures, &c.

Mr. Sutherland contended for the right of instruction, and considered this an occasion of so much importance as that it should be exercised.

Mr. Audenreid acquiesced in the views of the gentleman who had immediately preceded him (Mr. Sutherland) upon the subject of instruction, and entered upon an argument in favor of the adoption of the resolutions.

Mr. Ogle was in favor of the motion to strike out; because it was idle to issue a mandate, without having the power to enforce it; and because the Senators in Congress, were not the constituents of this Legislature, but of the People.

Mr. Clarke opposed the striking out, and bottomed his argument upon the sense of his constituents, lately expressed, by which their Representative in Congress was *instructed* not to participate in a particular measure [caucus] The Senators in Congress were the immediate constituents of the Legislature, as the Representatives were of the people.

Mr. Ogle replied.

Mr. Gardner said, the doctrine that the gentleman from Westmoreland (Mr. Clark) laid down as democratic, appeared to his mind more like aristocratic. The member of Congress from his (Mr. C's) district, represented 35,000 persons, and how many attended the meeting that instructed that member? A very small portion no doubt; but upon the strength of that, he was for instructing the Senators in Congress. Last week they had been asserting their supremacy in relation to the Judges of the Supreme Court, and now they were to assert it over the Senators, &c.

Mr. Todd spoke further in favor of retaining the words.

Messrs. Holgate and Stevenson enforced the view taken by the first named gentleman (Mr. H.) when he was up before, *to wit:* that the object being an expression of opinion upon the revision of the tariff, any obstacle to that ought to be thrown out of the resolutions.

Mr. Brown was desirous of obtaining a large vote upon these resolutions, but was unwilling to do it at the expense of the right of instruction.

Messrs. Gardner and Sterigere spoke in favor of striking out, under the circumstances of this case.

In the course of his remarks, Mr. Sterigere took occasion to remark upon the frequency of measures of the present character, and in cases where this Legislature had as little business with directing the members of Congress, as 14 members of Congress had in directing them upon the Presidential question. Each of them had appropriate duties enough to attend to, without interfering with the duties of the other.

Messrs. Sutherland, Stevenson, Todd and Ogle, made some further remarks, when the question was taken on the motion to strike out *instructed* and decided as follows.

YEAS—Messrs. Bachman, Cassat, Chandler, Cortright, Gardner, Graff, Grosh, Hobart, Holgate, Hunt, Huss, Keating, Kirk, S. Lawrence, Lehman, A. Lewis, E. Lewis, Livergood, Mahany, Moore, Norbury, Ogle, Painter, Potts, Read, Reynolds, Roberts, Sill, Sterigere, Stevenson, Sullivan, Wierman, Wikoff, Williams, J. Lawrence, 55.

NAYS—Messrs. Addams, Alexander, Audenreid, Beeson, Black, Boyer, Brown, Calvin, Cassidy, Clarke, Cochran, Colley, Cope, Cummings, Dale, Drumheller, Everhart, Ferguson, Hetric, Hoover, Hottenstein, Huggins, Hummel, Hutter, Hyde, Jordan, Keys, Knight, Leech, Maclay, Mann, Markle, M'Bride, M'Kinney, M'Nair, Meyers, Mitchell, O'Neill, Orth, Patterson, Purdy, Rankin, Renninger, Ritner, Ryon, Seltzer, Shearer, Shippen, F. Smith, R. Smith, Snyder, Stinson, Streafor, Sutherland, Taylor, Todd, Wise. 56.

Mr. Stevenson moved to amend the resolution by adding

"Having, however, a due regard to the agricultural interest of this State and Union."

Mr. S. stated the object of the motion to be, a demonstration that they did not desire the manufacturing interest to be protected to the injury of any other &c.

Mr. Read moved to insert after the word "agricultural," the word *commercial.*

Mr. Holgate opposed the amendments, as calculated to destroy the object of the resolution. The project for a new Tariff was before Congress, and accessible to every one; and it might be inferred that this Tariff was considered by them injurious to the agricultural interest.

Mr. Cassat stated an amendment that he had contemplated moving, so as to express an opinion that such a Tariff should be passed as would protect the *agricultural*, as well as manufacturing interests; and inforced the propriety of this measure, by allusion to the importation of wheat, potatoes &c. from foreign countries.

Mr. Stevenson withdrew his motion—which Mr. Read renewed, embracing the amendment he had himself proposed, viz "commercial."

Mr. Knight moved to strike from the amendment the word commercial.

Mr. Read resisted the motion, and urged the rejection of a partial measure, which would protect one interest to the injury of another.

Mr. Cassat followed to the same purport.

Mr. Todd replied: and the House adjourned.

The arguments of the three last speakers hinged upon the points that have been so strongly urged by the Tariff, and anti Tariff speakers and writers in Congress and the different states of the Union.

Tuesday, Jan. 20.

Reports. An act to enable Andrew Boggs to convey a certain tract of land, therein mentioned.

An act authorizing the Governor to appoint commissioners to explore the route for a canal through the Great Valley of Chester and Lancaster counties.

An act authorizing the Governor to establish a district court within the city and county of Philadelphia.

The resolutions from the Senate, addressing the senators and representatives of this State in Congress in favor of domestic manufactures, was again under consideration.

The question was upon Mr. Knight's motion to strike out *commercial* from Mr. Read's amendment.

Messrs. Cassat, Ogle, and Read spoke at large upon the merits of the resolutions, and against the motion to strike out. Messrs. Shippen, Mahany, and Sutherland in favor. This motion with Mr. Read's amendment, were negatived, and the resolutions passed, with an insertion of the words "and agricultural interest," by a vote of 61 to 18.

Wednesday, January 21.

Mr. Knight's resolution, for Afternoon Sessions, was agreed to, so modified as to have these sessions on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Mr. Lehman observed, that he wished to submit a resolution, the purport of which he would state. The law of Pennsylvania in relation to partnerships, is part of the common law of England, and makes any man who participates in the profits and losses of a trading or manufacturing establishment liable to the debts of the concern, to the whole amount of his estate, no matter how small may be the degree of participation. The commercial code of France, and, he believed, of Holland, and other nations of the continent of Europe, allowed, under certain regulations, limited partnerships, and a similar principle had been lately engrafted upon the statute book of New-York. It appeared to him proper to inquire whether any evils were connected with the principle, outweighing its advantages; whether its introduction into Pennsylvania might produce that combination of skill and capital which would extend, and consequently augment the revenue of the state; whether it might cause the establishment of new manufactories, and assist the country to enter more sucessfully into competition with foreigners for the supply of all our wants. There were, Mr. L. said, many men in the state, and particularly in the city of Philadelphia, with large fortunes, who, not willing to hazard the whole of them in trade or manufactures, resorted to usury, or lolled in the lap of indolence, or revelled in luxury, yet might be induced to apply a portion of their means, and exert their industry and talents in calling forth the resources and promoting the common good of the country.

To preserve a spirit of industry and trade, Mr. L. said, was in a great degree to be assistant to the purity and strength of the republic; and it was alleged by many who had the lights of experience on this subject, that limited partnerships, with suitable provisions to guard against fraud, were productive of the best effects. His present object was merely to inquire; he might after a full examination be himself induced to decide against the policy of allowing limited partnerships. With these views he submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing, by law, limited partnerships.

The same was adopted, and referred to Messrs. Lehman, Roberts, Cassat, R. Smith, Patterson.

Mr. Knight offered a resolution, which was adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That the committee of ways and means be directed to inquire into the expediency of increasing the state revenue by a tax on money brokers.

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 30, 1824.

The Tariff.—A meeting was held at Wheeling, on the 17th inst. at which Col. Moses W. Chapline presided, and William Paxton and Z. Jacobs were secretaries. Resolutions were passed in favor of a revision of the Tariff. The resolutions and Memorial adopted by the late Pittsburgh meeting were read and approved of by the meeting, and a copy of them directed to be forwarded with their own proceedings to their member of Congress, who was requested to advocate the prayer of the memorial. The meeting also resolved to petition Congress to lay a heavy duty on sales of foreign goods at auction.

Virginia Caucus.—A meeting of members of the Virginia Legislature, at Richmond, recommended William H. Crawford for President, and that a nomination should also be made by the members of congress. The National Intelligencer says the meeting was large and unanimous; the Norfolk Herald says there was only a lean majority in favor of the caucus recommendation, and that a reconsideration was called for, which was only prevented by a precipitate adjournment.

THE MARQUIS DE LA FAYETTE.

The following resolutions have been unanimously passed in the lower house of Congress, and to the third reading in the Senate. La Fayette is now the only surviving General officer of our Revolution.

Resolved, That the Marquis De Lafayette having expressed his intention to visit this country, the President be requested to communicate to him the assurances of grateful and affectionate attachment still cherished towards him by the government and people of the United States.

And be it further resolved, That as a mark of national respect, the President cause to be held in readiness a ship of the line, and invite the Marquis to take passage therein, whenever his disposition to visit this country be signified.

It is rumored, says the Norfolk Beacon, that the United States 74 gun ship North-Carolina, will most probably be the vessel designated to proceed to France, to convey to the United States that early and fast friend of American Liberty, the Marquis De La Fayette.

A memorial was presented to Congress for a pension to Mrs. Perry, mother of Commodore Perry. A bill was reported to allow her $300 annually; but after an unusually eloquent debate, in which her application was warmly advocated by Mr. Hamilton, a new member from South-Carolina, and opposed by Mr. Clay, it was recommitted, with a view to limit the term of the pension, &c. so as to meet the views of the House.

Canal at the Falls.—Judge Bates, the engineer employed by the state of Ohio, to survey the falls of Ohio, at Louisville, is said to have given the preference to the Kentucky side for the proposed Canal, and to have estimated the cost at $300,000.

Appointments by the Governor.

For Westmoreland County

David Marchand, Prothonotary and clerk, &c
Robert Montgomery, Register and Recorder.

For Somerset County.

Alexander Ogle, Jr. Prothonotary and clerk of the courts, and Register and Recorder.

FROM HARRISBURGH.

Extract to the Editor of the Gazette, dated

"Harrisburgh, Jan. 24.

"Nothing in the legislative way, of the least interest, has transpired in this week. There has, however, been a good deal of bustle among the politicians; for Gov. Shulze has made some of the most outrageous appointments, and his best friends are open-mouthed in condemning him. He takes special good care of his own relations. He has given his brother in-law the best office in Dauphin county, and that brother-in-law's brother-in-law, it is expected, will receive the best in Northumberland.—He has provided for his cousin Hendel in Cumberland, and whenever the applicant is of the blood royal, there is little question but he will be provided for. Seeing how things go, it is said that Piper, of Fayette, who applied to be Prothonotary there, and had 1000 signatures to his recommendation, has withdrawn his application; and that Todd and Dickerson, who are applicants for two of the state offices, have *demanded* an explicit answer within a given time

"It is a subject of inquiry, Who are the Governor's advisers? and nobody can tell. The Secretary is a good lawyer, but altogether unfit to guide the helm in these times, and it is not believed that he troubles himself much with the appointments. A kinsman of Mr. Shulze's, a lad by the name of Krause, who acts as private secretary, together with the noted Judge Fahnestock, I should suspect, from the course that is pursued, have the Governor's conscience in keeping.

"The friends of Jackson are very confident of his success. Rumors are afloat of bargains between the head men of the Crawford and Calhoun parties, to trip up Jackson's heels. But the strength of Jackson waxes, while the others wane, and by June next I do not believe there will be any opposition to him in this state. Combinations against him are idle indeed."

Domestic Manufactures.—This subject came before the State Legislature, by means of resolutions offered in the Senate by Mr. Cunningham, instructing our Senators, and requesting our representatives in Congress, to use their best endeavors to have such duties imposed upon imports as will more effectually protect American manufactures. The resolutions passed the Senate, as of right they ought, without much dispute. The vote was 23 to 3.—But when they got into the House of Representatives, "then came the tug of war." First a debate upon the doctrine of instruction, and then a *pro & contra* exposition of the principles of political economy. We rejoice, however, in being enabled to state, that the reslutions finally passed the House of Representatives on Tuesday last, by a majority of more than 3 to 1; whatever opinion we may hold of the propriety of their introduction, when it was known that our Senators and representatives in Congress were, with perhaps two exceptions, decidedly in favor of the new tariff.—*Harrisb. Chron.*

New Counties appear at this time to be all the rage. There are petitions before the legislature for new counties—

Out of part of Armstrong and Venango:
Allegheny, Fayette, Washington, and Westmoreland:
Dauphin, Northumberland, and Schuylkill:
Dauphin, Lebanon, and Lancaster:
Lancaster and Chester:
Chester, Montgomery and Berks:

Also, for a division of Mifflin county, and of Berks county, and to strike off the western part of Lancaster county.

To annex part of Bucks county to Lehigh, and part of Chester to Montgomery county.

The Senate, by a decisive vote of 23 to 4, negatived the bill to erect a new county out of Armstrong and Venango. If this should be an indication of the general sentiment of the Senate with regard to new counties, none will be erected at the present session.—*Ib.*

The Penitentiary of Georgia, by a report made by the Legislature, contains sixty-eight prisoners, and yielded a revenue to the state for the last year, after deducting all charges, of $1798 41 cents.

Nashville Gaz.

The friends of Mr. Clinton called a meeting at Columbus (Ohio) on the 8th inst. with the intention of nominating him as a candidate for the Presidency. Mr. Clay's friends attended also, and were the most numerous. The meeting was a very disorderly one, and before any nomination was made, a motion for adjournment, was carried, six to one.

Wheeling Gaz.

Counterfeit Notes.—The public are cautioned against the reception of notes of the following description, without particular examination. It is supposed many counterfeits are in circulation; $10 notes of the Philadelphia Bank; $5 do. of Girard's Bank; $2 do. of the State Bank at Trenton. They are said to be well executed, and the paper, engraving, filling up, and signatures, are all well calculated to deceive.—*Phila. paper.*

Eclipse.—A letter has been received from New-York, which mentions that Mr. Taylor, of Washington, has been notified that Eclipse would run with any horse the Southern gentlemen may think proper, over the Union Course in May next. The club are ready for any amount from 20 to 100,000 dollars.—*National Gazette.*

Norristown, Pa. Jan. 21.

Explosion.—On Friday morning last, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock, the Powder Mill and Drying House of Mr. Peter Smith, near Suinneytown, unfortunately took fire, as is supposed, from the heat of a stove, and fifteen hundred weight of powder blew up with a most terrible explosion—fortunately no other damage was done than the total destruction of all the buildings connected with the powder-mill, and some window-glass in the neighboring buildings. The shock was sensibly felt by many of the citizens of this Borough, which was supposed to have proceeded from an earthquake.

Woodbury, N. J. Jan. 21.

A Stranger.—The waters of our good river Delaware were visited by an unusual guest for several days during the last week, which attracted the attention of our friends along the shore, and on the 13th inst. while the unsuspecting creature was gliding along on the soft bosom of the water, near the Repaupa floodgates, Mr. Jonas Steelman, with unerring aim, lodged a deadly charge in the body of the swimmer, when it immediately sunk. By the bubbling up of a vast quantity of blood, Mr. S. was enabled to discover where the animal went down, and descending into about three feet water, he dragged up his prize, which proved to be a SEAL. It measured four feet four inches long, and weighed 61 pounds.

New-York, Jan. 16.

In addition to the summary we have given of the contents of the Paris papers, we may state, that it appears, by accounts from Madrid, that nearly 10,000 persons, of all ages and both sexes, had been compelled to quit that city, in consequence of the exterminating decrees of the "beloved Ferdinand" and his ghostly confessor.—Among these were a number of highly respectable merchants, who were carrying on extensive business, and who, with their fellow-citizens included in the sanguinary orders of the despot, have been obliged to seek refuge in foreign countries. All the foreign officers also, who had served in the constitutional armies, had been peremptorily ordered to quit Spain.

The Emperor of Russia.—A letter received at Boston from an American gentleman at Gibraltar, dated Nov. 27th, states that "the Russian Minister at Madrid, is said to talk loud of the United States as the source of all the revolutionary principles which trouble so much the crowned heads of Europe. The English are evidently courting our friendship, in hope, no doubt, of a co-operation with them in their expected contest. Two 74s are here, having brought the 12th regiment of Infantry to this place, and will take on board the 27th for the West Indies—they are said to have fitted out in a great hurry."

VERA CRUZ.—We learn from Capt. Van Dine, of the schooner Fly, arrived yesterday from Alvarado, that the brig Orleans, Capt. Smith, had just arrived there from Vera Cruz. Capt. Smith stated that the castle was short of provisions, and the garrison in a state of starvation, and that some disturbance had taken place among the troops, who took from him all the provisions he could spare, for which they paid.

Married,

On the 20th inst. by the Rev. Joseph Stockton, Lieut. *William Wells*, of the U. S. Artillery, of Boston, to Miss *Eliza Ann Miltenberger*, eldest daughter of Mr. George Miltenberger, of Pittsburgh.

On the 22d inst. by the Rev. Mr. Herron, Mr. *Jacob Negley*, Jr. of East-Liberty, to Miss *Jane Backhouse*, of the neighborhood of this city.

Died,

On the 21st inst. Mr. *John M'Kowen*, Teacher, of this city, aged about 60 years.

DRAWING OF THE

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

Seventh Class—New Series.

THE subscribers, commissioners appointed by the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to superintend the drawing of the Union Canal Lottery, 7th class, new series, do hereby certify that the following were the numbers which were this day drawn, viz:

28, 23, 36, 20, 32, 30,

and that the said numbers were drawn in the order in which they stand above; that is to say, No. 28 was the first that was drawn; No. 23 was the second; No. 36 was the third; No. 20 was the fourth; No. 32 was the fifth; and No. 30 was the sixth.

Witness our hands at the city of Philadelphia, this seventeenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four.

THOMAS LEIPER,
ANDREW BAYARD,
ANDREW PETTIT,
ISAAC WORRELL.

Attest—John Roberts, Secretary.

From the preceding certificate, it will be seen what numbers were drawn from the wheel for determining the prizes in the Union Canal Lottery, seventh class, new series, with the order in which they were drawn; and the manager has the honor to announce to the public the following, as the result.

The tickets which drew the twenty highest prizes, are those having on them the following combination Numbers, viz:

23 28 36 being the 1st, 2d & 3d drawn Nos.			$10,000
30 32 30	4th, 5th & 6th		5,000
20 23 28	1st, 2d, & 4th		2,665
23 28 32	1st, 2d, & 5th		2,665
23 28 30	1st, 2d, & 6th		1,000
20 28 36	1st, 3d, & 4th		1,000
28 32 36	1st, 3d, & 5th		1,000
28 30 36	1st, 3d, & 6th		1,000
20 28 32	1st, 4th, & 5th		1,000
20 28 30	1st, 4th & 6th		1,000
28 30 32	1st, 5th, & 6th		500
20 23 36	2d, 3d, & 4th		500
23 32 36	2d, 3d, & 5th		500
23 30 36	2d, 3d, & 6th		500
20 23 32	2d, 4th, & 5th		500
20 23 30	2d, 4th, & 6th		500
23 30 32	2d, 5th, & 6th		500
20 32 36	3d, 4th, & 5th		500
20 36 36	3d, 4th, & 6th		500
30 32 36	3d, 5th, & 6th		500

The 39 tickets which drew prizes of 100 dollars, are those having on them the combination Nos. 30 32

The 29 tickets which drew prizes of 50 dollars, are those having on them the combination Nos. 20 30.

The 78 tickets which drew prizes of 25 dollars, are 39, having on them the combination Nos. 30 36, and 9 more, having on them the combination Nos. 20 32.

The 429 tickets which drew prizes of 12 dollars, are all others having on them any two of the drawn numbers

And the 6 dollar prizes are all such tickets as have any one of the drawn numbers on, being 4446, or 741 for each drawn number.

Archibald M'Intyre,
Manager

January 17, 1824. (Jan 30)

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

Eighth Class—New Series.

POSITIVELY to be drawn on *Thursday*, the 26th of February next, and will be determined by the drawing of *four numbers* only!

Scheme.

1 prize of	$2000	12 prizes of	$100
5 of	1000	612 of	10
6 of	200	3264 of	5

Tickets $5 00

FOR SALE AT THE

BOOKSTORE

OF

Eichbaum & Johnston,

Corner of Market and Second Streets, Pittsburgh.

Jan. 30—4

Saddlery, Harness, &c.

WILLIAM TAIT,

MOST respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has recommenced business in the above line, between Fourth street and Diamond alley, in Wood street, where he solicits those inclined to purchase, especially his former customers, to call and examine his work; which, he pledges himself, is not exceeded by any in point of workmanship, ease to the rider, safety for the horse, utility and durability. Horses will be carefully fitted, and orders executed according to promise.

N. B. A young man wishing to be improved in the business, will be taken on reasonable terms.

Pittsburgh, Jan 30.—3t

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE. That I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Allegheny, for the benefit of the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, made for the relief of insolvent debtors; and that the said Judges have appointed the first Monday of May next for the hearing of me and my creditors at the Court-House in Pittsburgh, at which time and place you may attend if you think proper, and show cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

James Co[illegible]
Old Club Manufacturer.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 30—3t

AUCTION SALES.

Elegant Furniture Sale.

On Friday Morning, 30th instant,

AT TEN O'CLOCK,

At the dwelling of GEORGE POE, Jr. Esq. corner of Grant and Second Streets,

Will be sold,

Brussels and Venetian CARPETS,
Hair-Stuffed SOFA,
Gilt Fancy CHAIRS.
Patent Argand, Bronze and Gilt LAMPS,
French Porcelain Mantle ORNAMENTS,
Cut Glass GIRANDOLES,
Elegant Gilt Framed ENGRAVINGS and PAINTINGS,
French Porcelain TABLE & TEA SETS,
India China DINNER SETS:

Together with a variety of elegant

PLATED WARE

And other Furniture.

The whole may be viewed two days previous to the sale.

John D. Davis,
Auc ioneer.

Jan. 23—2t

BOOK AUCTION.

On Saturday Evening, 31st inst.

AT SIX O'CLOCK,

AT THE FRONT-ST. AUCTION ROOM,

Will be sold, a Valuable Collection of

Medical, Theological, and Miscellaneous

BOOKS.

TERMS AT SALE

John D. Davis, Auc.

Jan. 23—2t.

Vigilant Fire Company.

A MEETING of the Company will be held at the house of *George Beale*, on Monday, the 2d of February, at 7 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested. By order of the President.

R Miller, Jr.
Secretary.

Jan 30—1t

ADAMS & HUTCHISON,

HAVE just received on Consignment, for Sale,

Prime Green COFFEE, in barrels,
Do do do and Loaf Sugar, in do.
Do do do and Lump do in do.

Gun-powder TEA,

in half quarter chests.

ALSO, IN STORE

Juniata Bar-Iron and Nails,
Monongahela Plough Plates
Geneva Window Glass
Trotter's Rifle Powder
Shot,—Scythes and Sickles
Alabama Cotton,
Manufactured Tobacco
Cigars, Feathers, &c

Pittsburgh, Jan 30.—6t

TO BE RENTED,

A convenient, well finished, two story

Brick House

And KITCHEN, next door to the Corner of Third and Grant streets.

Apply to

A. M'Clurg.

Jan. 30.—tf.

FOR RENT,

The Dwelling House

On Front street, near Market street

Now occupied by Mr. Cotter.

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The Warehouse,

Adjoining the above.

The terms will be reasonable. Apply to

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On Friday, the 30th day of January, inst.

At 2 o'clock, P. M. at the premises,

A Lot of Ground,

On Second-street, adjoining where I now live, being part of Lot No. 283, in the City of Pittsburgh, containing 20 feet front, and about 80 feet deep, on which there is a Frame Shop, and part of two Brick Kitchens.

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The papers above referred to, may be seen at any time, at my office, in Fourth Street. Indisputable titles will be given

M. B. Lowrie.

January 16, 1824—3t

"Having, however, a due regard to the agricultural interest of this State and Union."

Mr. S. stated the object of the motion to be, a demonstration that they did not desire the manufacturing interest to be protected to the injury of any other &c.

Mr. Read moved to insert after the word "agricultural," the word *commercial.*

Mr. Holgate opposed the amendments, as calculated to destroy the object of the resolution. The project for a new Tariff was before Congress, and accessible to every one; and it might be inferred that this Tariff was considered by them injurious to the agricultural interest.

Mr. Cassat stated an amendment that he had contemplated moving, so as to express an opinion that such a Tariff should be passed as would protect the *agricultural,* as well as manufacturing interests; and inforced the propriety of this measure, by allusion to the importation of wheat, potatoes &c. from foreign countries.

Mr. Stevenson withdrew his motion—which Mr. Read renewed, embracing the amendment he had himself proposed, viz "commercial."

Mr. Knight moved to strike from the amendment the word commercial.

Mr. Read resisted the motion, and urged the rejection of a partial measure, which would protect one interest to the injury of another.

Mr. Cassat followed to the same purport.

Mr. Todd replied: and the House adjourned.

The arguments of the three last speakers hinged upon the points that have been so strongly urged by the Tariff, and anti Tariff speakers and writers in Congress and the different states of the Union.

Tuesday, Jan. 20.

Reports. An act to enable Andrew Boggs to convey a certain tract of land, therein mentioned.

An act authorizing the Governor to appoint commissioners to explore the route for a canal through the Great Valley of Chester and Lancaster counties.

An act authorizing the Governor to establish a district court within the city and county of Philadelphia.

The resolutions from the Senate, addressing the senators and representatives of this State in Congress in favor of domestic manufactures, was again under consideration.

The question was upon Mr. Knight's motion to strike out *commercial* from Mr. Read's amendment.

Messrs. Cassat, Ogle, and Read spoke at large upon the merits of the resolutions, and against the motion to strike out. Messrs. Shippen, Mahany, and Sutherland in favor. This motion with Mr. Read's amendment, were negatived, and the resolutions passed, with an insertion of the words "and agricultural interest," by a vote of 61 to 18.

Wednesday, January 21.

Mr. Knight's resolution, for Afternoon Sessions, was agreed to, so modified as to have these sessions on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Mr. Lehman observed, that he wished to submit a resolution, the purport of which he would state. The law of Pennsylvania in relation to partnerships, is part of the common law of England, and makes any man who participates in the profits and losses of a trading or manufacturing establishment liable to the debts of the concern, to the whole amount of his estate, no matter how small may be the degree of participation. The commercial code of France, and, he believed, of Holland, and other nations of the continent of Europe, allowed, under certain regulations, limited partnerships, and a similar principle had been lately engrafted upon the statute book of New-York. It appeared to him proper to inquire whether any evils were connected with the principle, outweighing its advantages; whether its introduction into Pennsylvania might produce that combination of skill and capital which would extend, and consequently augment the revenue of the state; whether it might cause the establishment of new manufactories, and assist the country to enter more sucessfully into competition with foreigners for the supply of all our wants. There were, Mr. L. said, many men in the state, and particularly in the city of Philadelphia, with large fortunes, who, not willing to hazard the whole of them in trade or manufactures, resorted to usury, or lolled in the lap of indolence, or revelled in luxury, yet might be induced to apply a portion of their means, and exert their industry and talents in calling forth the resources and promoting the common good of the country.

To preserve a spirit of industry and trade, Mr. L. said, was in a great degree to be assistant to the purity and strength of the republic; and it was alleged by many who had the lights of experience on this subject, that limited partnerships, with suitable provisions to guard against fraud, were productive of the best effects. His present object was merely to inquire; he might after a full examination be himself induced to decide against the policy of allowing limited partnerships. With these views he submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing, by law, limited partnerships.

The same was adopted, and referred to Messrs. Lehman, Roberts, Cassat, R. Smith, Patterson.

Mr. Knight offered a resolution, which was adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That the committee of ways and means be directed to inquire into the expediency of increasing the state revenue [illegible] tax on money brokers.

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 30, 1824.

The Tariff.—A meeting was held at Wheeling, on the 17th inst. at which Col. Moses W. Chapline presided, and William Paxton and Z. Jacobs were secretaries. Resolutions were passed in favor of a revision of the Tariff. The resolutions and Memorial adopted by the late Pittsburgh meeting were read and approved of by the meeting, and a copy of them directed to be forwarded with their own proceedings to their member of Congress, who was requested to advocate the prayer of the memorial. The meeting also resolved to petition Congress to lay a heavy duty on sales of foreign goods at auction.

Virginia Caucus.—A meeting of members of the Virginia Legislature, at Richmond, recommended William H. Crawford for President, and that a nomination should also be made by the members of congress. The National Intelligencer says the meeting was large and unanimous; the Norfolk Herald says there was only a lean majority in favor of the caucus recommendation, and that a reconsideration was called for, which was only prevented by a precipitate adjournment.

THE MARQUIS DE LA FAYETTE.

The following resolutions have been unanimously passed in the lower house of Congress, and to the third reading in the Senate. La Fayette is now the only surviving General officer of our Revolution.

Resolved, That the Marquis De Lafayette having expressed his intention to visit this country, the President be requested to communicate to him the assurances of grateful and affectionate attachment still cherished towards him by the government and people of the United States.

And be it further resolved, That as a mark of national respect, the President cause to be held in readiness a ship of the line, and invite the Marquis to take passage therein, whenever his disposition to visit this country be signified.

It is rumored, says the Norfolk Beacon, that the United States 74 gun ship North-Carolina, will most probably be the vessel designated to proceed to France, to convey to the United States that early and fast friend of American Liberty, the Marquis De La Fayette.

A memorial was presented to Congress for a pension to Mrs. Perry, mother of Commodore Perry. A bill was reported to allow her $300 annually; but after an unusually eloquent debate, in which her application was warmly advocated by Mr. Hamilton, a new member from South-Carolina, and opposed by Mr. Clay, it was recommitted, with a view to limit the term of the pension, &c. so as to meet the views of the House.

Canal at the Falls.—Judge Bates, the engineer employed by the state of Ohio, to survey the falls of Ohio, at Louisville, is said to have given the preference to the Kentucky side for the proposed Canal, and to have estimated the cost at $300,000.

Appointments by the Governor.

For Westmoreland County

David Marchand, Prothonotary and clerk, &c
Robert Montgomery, Register and Recorder.

For Somerset County.

Alexander Ogle, Jr. Prothonotary and clerk of the courts, and Register and Recorder.

FROM HARRISBURGH.

Extract to the Editor of the Gazette, dated

"*Harrisburgh, Jan.* 24.

"Nothing in the legislative way, of the least interest, has transpired in this week. There has, however, been a good deal of bustle among the politicians; for Gov. Shulze has made some of the most outrageous appointments, and his best friends are open-mouthed in condemning him. He takes special good care of his own relations. He has given his brother-in-law the best office in Dauphin county, and that brother-in-law's brother-in-law, it is expected, will receive the best in Northumberland.—He has provided for his cousin Hendel in Cumberland, and whenever the applicant is of the blood royal, there is little question but he will be provided for. Seeing how things go, it is said that Piper, of Fayette, who applied to be Prothonotary there, and had 1000 signatures to his recommendation, has withdrawn his application; and that Todd and Dickerson, who are applicants for two of the state offices, have *demanded* an explicit answer within a given time

"It is a subject of inquiry, Who are the Governor's advisers? and nobody can tell. The Secretary is a good lawyer, but altogether unfit to guide the helm in these times, and it is not believed that he troubles himself much with the appointments. A kinsman of Mr. Shulze's, a lad by the name of Krause, who acts as private secretary, together with the noted Judge Fahnestock, I should suspect, from the course that is pursued, have the Governor's conscience in keeping.

"The friends of Jackson are very confident of his success. Rumors are afloat of bargains between the head men of the Crawford and Calhoun parties, to trip up Jackson's heels. But the strength of Jackson waxes, while the others wane, and by June next I do not believe there will be any opposition to him in this state. Combinations against him are idle indeed."

Domestic Manufactures.—This subject came before the State Legislature, by means of resolutions offered in the Senate by Mr. Cunningham, instructing our Senators, and requesting our representatives in Congress, to use their best endeavors to have such duties imposed upon imports as will more effectually protect American manufactures. The resolutions passed the Senate, as of right they ought, without much dispute. The vote was 23 to 3.—But when they got into the House of Representatives, "then came the tug of war." First a debate upon the doctrine of instruction, and then a *pro & contra* exposition of the principles of political economy. We rejoice, however, in being enabled to state, that the reslutions finally passed the House of Representatives on Tuesday last, by a majority of more than 3 to 1; whatever opinion we may hold of the propriety of their introduction, when it was known that our Senators and representatives in Congress were, with perhaps two exceptions, decidedly in favor of the new tariff.—*Harrisb. Chron.*

New Counties appear at this time to be all the rage. There are petitions before the legislature for new counties—

Out of part of Armstrong and Venango:
Allegheny, Fayette, Washington, and Westmoreland:
Dauphin, Northumberland, and Schuylkill:
Dauphin, Lebanon, and Lancaster:
Lancaster and Chester:
Chester, Montgomery and Berks:

Also, for a division of Mifflin county, and of Berks county, and to strike off the western part of Lancaster county.

To annex part of Bucks county to Lehigh, and part of Chester to Montgomery county.

The Senate, by a decisive vote of 23 to 4, negatived the bill to erect a new county out of Armstrong and Venango. If this should be an indication of the general sentiment of the Senate with regard to new counties, none will be erected at the present session.—*Ib.*

The Penitentiary of Georgia, by a report made by the Legislature, contains sixty-eight prisoners, and yielded a revenue to the state for the last year, after deducting all charges, of $1798 41 cents.

Nashville Gaz.

The friends of Mr. Clinton called a meeting at Columbus (Ohio) on the 8th inst. with the intention of nominating him as a candidate for the Presidency. Mr. Clay's friends attended also, and were the most numerous. The meeting was a very disorderly one, and before any nomination was made, a motion for adjournment, was carried, six to one.

Wheeling Gaz.

Counterfeit Notes.—The public are cautioned against the reception of notes of the following description, without particular examination. It is supposed many counterfeits are in circulation; $10 notes of the Philadelphia Bank; $5 do. of Girard's Bank; $2 do. of the State Bank at Trenton. They are said to be well executed, and the paper, engraving, filling up, and signatures, are all well calculated to deceive.—*Phila. paper.*

Eclipse.—A letter has been received from New-York, which mentions that Mr. Taylor, of Washington, has been notified that Eclipse would run with any horse the Southern gentlemen may think proper, over the Union Course in May next. The club are ready for any amount from 20 to 100,000 dollars.—*National Gazette.*

Norristown, Pa. Jan. 21.

Explosion.—On Friday morning last, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock, the Powder Mill and Drying House of Mr. Peter Smith, near Sumneytown, unfortunately took fire, as is supposed, from the heat of a stove, and fifteen hundred weight of powder blew up with a most terrible explosion—fortunately no other damage was done than the total destruction of all the buildings connected with the powder-mill, and some window-glass in the neighboring buildings. The shock was sensibly felt by many of the citizens of this borough, which was supposed to have proceeded from an earthquake.

Woodbury, N. J. Jan. 21.

A Stranger.—The waters of our good river Delaware were visited by an unusual guest for several days during the last week, which attracted the attention of our friends along the shore, and on the 13th inst. while the unsuspecting creature was gliding along on the soft bosom of the water, near the Repaupa floodgates, Mr. Jonas Steelman, with unerring aim, lodged a deadly charge in the body of the swimmer, when it immediately sunk. By the bubbling up of a vast quantity of blood, Mr. S. was enabled to discover where the animal went down, and descending into about three feet water, he dragged up his prize, which proved to be a SEAL. It measured four feet four inches long, and weighed 61 pounds.

New-York, Jan. 16.

In addition to the summary we have given of the contents of the Paris papers, we may state, that it appears, by accounts from Madrid, that nearly 10,000 persons, of all ages and both sexes, had been compelled to quit that city, in consequence of the exterminating decrees of the "beloved Ferdinand" and his ghostly confessor.—Among these were a number of highly respectable merchants, who were carrying on extensive business, and who, with their fellow-citizens included in the sanguinary orders of the despot, have been obliged to seek refuge in foreign countries. All the foreign officers also, who had served in the constitutional armies, had been peremptorily ordered to quit Spain.

The Emperor of Russia.—A letter received at Boston from an American gentleman at Gibraltar, dated Nov. 27th, states that "the Russian Minister at Madrid, is said to talk loud of the United States as the source of all the revolutionary principles which trouble so much the crowned heads of Europe. The English are evidently courting our friendship, in hope, no doubt, of a co-operation with them in their expected contest. Two 74s are here, having brought the 12th regiment of Infantry to this place, and will take on board the 27th for the West Indies—they are said to have fitted out in a great hurry."

VERA CRUZ.—We learn from Capt. Van Dine, of the schooner Fly, arrived yesterday from Alvarado, that the brig Orleans, Capt. Smith, had just arrived there from Vera Cruz. Capt. Smith stated that the castle was short of provisions, and the garrison in a state of starvation, and that some disturbance had taken place among the troops, who took from him all the provisions he could spare, for which they paid.

Married,

On the 20th inst. by the Rev. Joseph Stockton, Lieut. *William Wells,* of the U. S. Artillery, of Boston, to Miss *Eliza Ann Miltenberger,* eldest daughter of Mr. George Miltenberger, of Pittsburgh.

On the 22d inst. by the Rev. Mr. Herron, Mr. *Jacob Negley,* Jr. of East-Liberty, to Miss *Jane Backhouse,* of the neighborhood of this city.

Died,

On the 21st inst. Mr. *John M'Kowen,* Teacher, of this city, aged about 60 years.

DRAWING OF THE

UNION CANAL LOTTERY.

Seventh Class—New Series.

THE subscribers, commissioners appointed by the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to superintend the drawing of the Union Canal Lottery, 7th class, new series, do hereby certify that the following were the numbers which were this day drawn, viz:

28, 23, 36, 20, 32, 30,

and that the said numbers were drawn in the order in which they stand above; that is to say, No. 28 was the first that was drawn; No. 23 was the second; No 36 was the third; No. 20 was the fourth; No. 32 was the fifth; and No. 30 was the sixth.

Witness our hands at the city of Philadelphia, this seventeenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four.

THOMAS LEIPER,
ANDREW BAYARD,
ANDREW PETTIT,
ISAAC WORRELL.

Attest—John Roberts, Secretary.

From the preceding certificate, it will be seen what numbers were drawn from the wheel for determining the prizes in the Union Canal Lottery, seventh class, new series, with the order in which they were drawn; and the manager has the honor to announce to the public the following, as the result.

The tickets which drew the twenty highest prizes, are those having on them the following combination Numbers, viz:

23 28 36 being the 1st, 2d & 3d drawn Nos.		$10,000
30 32 30	4th, 5th & 6th	5,000
20 23 28	1st, 2d, & 4th	2,666
23 28 32	1st, 2d, & 5th	2,666
23 28 30	1st, 2d, & 6th	1,000
20 28 36	1st, 3d, & 4th	1,000
28 32 36	1st, 3d, & 5th	1,000
28 30 36	1st, 3d, & 6th	1,000
20 28 32	1st, 4th, & 5th	1,000
20 28 30	1st, 4th, & 6th	1,000
28 30 32	1st, 5th, & 6th	500
20 23 36	2d, 3d, & 4th	500
23 32 36	2d, 3d, & 5th	500
23 30 36	2d, 3d, & 6th	500
20 23 32	2d, 4th, & 5th	500
20 23 30	2d, 4th, & 6th	500
23 30 32	2d, 5th, & 6th	500
20 32 36	3d, 4th, & 5th	500
20 36 36	3d, 4th, & 6th	500
30 32 36	3d, 5th, & 6th	500

The 39 tickets which drew prizes of 100 dollars, are those having on them the combination Nos. 30 32

The 29 tickets which drew prizes of 50 dollars, are those having on them the combination Nos. 20 30.

The 78 tickets which drew prizes of 25 dollars, are 39, having on them the combination Nos. 30 36, and 9 more, having on them the combination Nos. 20 32.

The 429 tickets which drew prizes of 12 dollars, are all others having on them any two of the drawn numbers.

And the 6 dollar prizes are all such tickets as have any one of the drawn numbers on, being 4446, or 741 for each drawn number.

Archibald M'Intyre,
Manager

January 17, 1824 (Jan 30)

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

Eighth Class—New Series.

POSITIVELY to be drawn on *Thursday,* the 26th of February next, and will be determined by the drawing of *four numbers* only!

Scheme.

1 prize	of	$2000	12 prizes	of	$100
5	of	1000	612	of	10
6	of	200	3264	of	5

Tickets $5 00

FOR SALE AT THE

BOOKSTORE

OF

Eichbaum & Johnston,

Corner of Market and Second Streets, Pittsburgh.

Jan. 30—4

Saddlery, Harness, &c.

WILLIAM TAIT,

MOST respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has recommenced business in the above line, between Fourth street and Diamond alley, in Wood street, where he solicits those inclined to purchase, especially his former customers, to call and examine his work; which, he pledges himself, is not exceeded by any in point of workmanship, ease to the rider, safety for the horse, utility and durability. Horses will be carefully fitted, and orders executed according to promise.

N. B. A young man wishing to be improved in the business, will be taken on reasonable terms.

Pittsburgh, Jan 30.—3t

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE. That I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Allegheny, for the benefit of the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, made for the relief of insolvent debtors; and that the said Judges have appointed the first Monday of May next for the hearing of me and my creditors at the Court-House in Pittsburgh, at which time and place you may attend if you think proper and show cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

James Cole,
Oil-Cloth Manufacturer

Pittsburgh, Jan. 30—3t

AUCTION SALES.

Elegant Furniture Sale.

On Friday Morning, 30th instant,

AT TEN O'CLOCK,

At the dwelling of GEORGE POE, Jr. Esq. corner of Grant and Second Streets,

Will be sold,

Brussels and Venetian CARPETS,
Hair-Stuffed SOFA,
Gilt Fancy CHAIRS.
Patent Argand, Bronze and Gilt LAMPS,
French Porcelain Mantle ORNAMENTS,
Cut Glass GIRANDOLES,
Elegant Gilt Framed ENGRAVINGS and PAINTINGS,
French Porcelain TABLE & TEA SETS,
India China DINNER SETS:

Together with a variety of elegant

PLATED WARE

And other Furniture.

The whole may be viewed two days previous to the sale.

John D. Davis,
Auc ioneer.

Jan. 23—2t

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M. B. Lowrie.

January 16, 1824—3t

Poetry.

From Archbishop's "Pelagius and Nat."

NIGHT

By James Montgomery.

Night is the time for rest;
How sweet when labours cease,
To gather round our ashing hearth
The curtain of repose,
Stretch the tired limbs, and lay the head
Upon our own delightful bed!

Night is the time for dreams;
The gay romance of life,
When truth that is and truth that seems,
Blend in fantastic strife;
Ah! visions less beguiling far
Than waking dreams by day light are.

Night is the time for toil;
To plough the classic field,
Intent to find the buried spoil
Its wealthy furrows yield;
Till all is ours that sages taught,
That poet's sang, or heroes wrought.

Night is the time to weep;
To wet with unseen tears
Those graves of memory, where sleep
The joys of other years;
Hopes that were angels in their birth,
But perished young like things of earth!

Night is the time to watch;
On ocean's dark expanse,
To hail the Pleiades, or catch
The full moon's earliest glance,
That brings into the home-sick mind
All we have left behind.

Night is the time for care;
Brooding on hours misspent,
To see the Spectre of Despair
Come to our lonely tent;
Like Brutus midst his slumbering host
Startled by Cæsar's stalwarth ghost.

Night is the time to muse;
Then from the eye the soul
Takes flight, and with expanding views
Beyond the starry pole,
Descries athwart the abyss of night
The dawn of uncreated light.

Night is the time to pray;
Our Saviour oft withdrew
To desert mountains far away;
So will his followers do;
Steal from the throng to haunts untrod,
To hold communion there with God.

Night is the time for death;
When all around is peace,
Calmly to yield the weary breath,
From sin and suffering cease:
Think of Heaven's bliss, and give the sign
To parting friends:—such bliss be mine!

They little know
Man's heart and the intensenes of its passions,
Who judge from outward symbols. Lightest
Are easiest discern'd, as shallow brooks [griefs
Show every pebble in their troubled currents,
While deeper streams flow smooth as glass above
Mightiest impediments, and yield no trace
Of that which is beneath them.

Henry Neele.

Miscellany.

From the Portsmouth Journal.

THE TAVERN.

"Whoe'er has travell'd life's dull round,
Where'er his various tour has been,
May sigh to think how oft he found
His warmest welcome at an Inn.—Shenstone.

"May I not take mine ease in mine own inn?—
A cup of sack, boy."—Falstaff.

Mr. Editor,—It was said of Augustus that it would have been better for Rome had he never been born, or had never died. So it might be said that a man had better never enter a Tavern, or never return from it. Doctor Johnson has announced from the throne of literature, that a tavern chair is the throne of human felicity.—Whether Doctor Johnson were a "*bear*" or a beaver, must be decided by the critics. There is no private house, in which one can be so much at ease, or act his free will and pleasure with such an air of authority, and at the same time be so free from responsibility on account of what he may do or say, as in a tavern. A tavern is a mart of merchandise, where your specie is received in full payment for almost any sort of indulgence. Nobody will presume to contradict you at a tavern, should you protest that "black was not black, nor white so *very* white;"—provided you pay your bill, and be, besides, as Sir Roger de Coverly has it, a man of principle and a smoker. You may eat much, drink much, talk much, and laugh much, and more than all, you may pay much, and nobody will complain. You are only required to allow the same freedom of eating and laughing and drinking and talking, and paying, to all other persons whatsoever. A tavern is a little republic, where you may caucus and nominate, and vote for yourself, without a dissenting voice. And it possesses many of the charms, and much of the consequence of a monarchy too, for you act as kings are wont to do; nobody being hardy enough to dispute your will or oppose your orders.

Bouiface himself, be he ever so good a republican, submits to the decrees of regal power, and, ever and anon, spreads his broad face into a broader circumference, as you issue your orders from the throne with more or less majesty.

Landlord! a supper for six!
Yes Sir.
Fowls—pig—oysters—ham—
Yes Sir—
Celery, fruit and wine.
Certainly; Yes Sir.
I'll pay—
Yes Sir—
the bill.—
Yes Sir.
BOY!—
Yes Sir—
Bring me—
Yes Sir—
a glass—
Yes Sir—
of brandy and—
Yes Sir—
Here LANDLORD!
—Here Sir.

Have my boots brushed; bring in the easy chair; put some coal on the fire, have some coffee at supper; let my boots be [illegible] hang up my cloak; drive that cat out of the room, and bring me the last [illegible]

—Oh, yes Sir.
BOY!—
Yes Sir.
A clean—
Yes Sir.
And a glass of—
Yes Sir—
Water!
Oh! yes Sir.

Now you have the entire use of a large parlour. And in signification of your importance, instead of sewing three tailors, like a tinman, you sit in three chairs at a time, like a gentleman. You put one or two of your feet on the andiron, the table, or the jamb. You walk, trot, or run, about the room, and in the lordliness of your independence, jump over the sideboard, or break the china.

But all human felicity is liable to interruption; for most probably a traveller, more cold and hungry than yourself will present himself in your room, and deposit himself in a chair by the fire.—This, no doubt, is a contempt of the royal prerogative. You will accordingly cast supercilious smiles of contempt upon his face and appearance; thrust both hands into your pockets, and whistle with great energy and effect. And in token of mortal defiance, you will take a pinch of snuff in the most resolute manner that can be conceived of, the consequence of which will make the 'welkin ring' again. But the enemy is not to be so easily dislodged; he will solicit the favor of your snuff box, and return the salutation with a force that makes

"The rocks, and hills, and dales resound"

Being disappointed in this mode of warfare, you will come to a sort of cessation of arms with your discourteous adversary, and by way of conciliation he will perhaps say—

Bad travelling, Sir.
Hum.
What news?
Hum. (With a genteel sneer.)
Are you the Landlord?
The Landlord, Sir?

Yes, the *Landlord* Sir? You seem to be at home:—just bring me a hot cut!—

A hot cut! a hot cut? You stride the room with marvellous dignity, and "being rash and very sudden in choler," you ring the bell with an imposing violence—while your tormentor regards you with a look of dogged complacency. The Landlord enters. With a proud sense of superiority you point to your unwelcome guest; and your unwelcome guest bowing profoundly apologises for his mistake by saying, how strange it was that he should take you for the *master* of the Inn!

Perhaps you will feel the "slings and arrows," of wounded vanity, and resolve for the future to remember that in a tavern every one is your equal, and equally entitled, as travellers, to "half the road."

By and by, supper being on the table, every agreeable feeling is restored, and you do equal justice to the repast.—Your company of 'six' grow pleasant at your expense. Every jest smacks of the attic. Song succeeds to song, and the mind is pleasingly bewildered by the smartness of the wit—the transparent volumes of the smoke, and the witching enchantments of the wine. You lose all the money in your pocket at the card table, which adds zest to the enjoyment of the evening. Being entirely secure from the officiousness and intrusion of the *womankind* you drink your wine with a merry heart, and puff your "Indian weed" with a brightened countenance.

When "the good wine has done its good office," you compose your head in a longitudinal direction across the arm or back of the chair, and go composedly to sleep. Upon awakening you find, yourself without any other company than a few pleasantly confused ideas, a very moderate headache, and a very moderate *Tavern Bill.*

From the New-York American, January 13.

Extract of a private letter from an American gentleman in London

"I heard, on Sunday, in the Caledonian Chapel, in Hatton Garden, the Rev. Edward Irving. When I arrived near the church, every avenue was blocked up by carriages of people of fashion; and I recognized, in the faces of the ladies, features I had seen the night before at the Opera. To prevent confusion, none are admitted without tickets until 11 o'clock. You may judge what is the power of his eloquence when a fashionable woman will make her toilet, and take her breakfast, and be at church by ten in the morning. In the pew near which I stood, were the duke of Sussex, the duke of Somerset, the vice-chancellor Leach, and Mr. Canning: near them were the family of Ricardo, Mr. Owen, of Lanark, and *id genus omne;* noblemen innumerable, and the most fashionable and beautiful women I have seen in England.

His text was, "Ye are not under the law but under grace," in connexion with "the love of Christ constraineth us." He showed how the world had been dark without the light of christianity; that without theology there was no morality. "But though ye are not of those who reject the authority of the Gospel, for your morality is a christian morality, ye are philosophers and legislators and economists; and while ye listen to us with christian courtesy, ye think with the judges at Areopagus—"What will this babbler say?" My brethren, this is no mysticism; we are not enthusiasts; it is the spirit of loyal love that placeth us above the law, and constraineth us to its obedience.

There is no misery in the influence of maternal love, which impels to great sacrifices in proportion to the strength of its affection. What is it could tempt our torpid spirits from [illegible] but this love of country or mankind? I will, that with all [illegible] as necessary to the welfare of this divisible body of the church, the human soul is lost to all its capacities for communion with the Celestial, the Holy Unknown, *or Existence,* or Arimus, what they may, without the aid of Revelation, which they say, without the aid of reason are opinion etc. He stretch in clouds and darkness, and we cannot love him—But the human soul is not companionless in the Creator.

None of you can love the desert, though the contemplation of the Simoon is grand, and its amplitude and sublimeness are sublime; we gather us a troop of friends, and hasten on with rapid flight across it, and long for some Oasis, or green island of living men, where human feeling may repose on human fellowship. Just such is his idea of God, who rejecteth the message and divinity of his Son. Large and indistinct and indefinable as the boundaries of the great desert; full of thoughts of woe and objects of terror; God has in mercy given us the image of himself; and this was the ladder which the patriarch saw in vision, reaching from earth to Heaven, on which the angels of God ascended and descended; they typified the descent of the influence of his spirit into the heart of man; and the ascent of the mild aspirations of affection when he sought to hold communion with his Creator.

Truly the prince of this world is seated upon her high places, and he hath reared upon them his towers of ambition, and his palaces of pride; and we are borne away by the fashion of the world, that perisheth."

This is Irving's style. He is about 38, with a profusion of long coal-black hair, with immense whiskers, while his singular Caledonian face and squint eyes look like a variegated plain, skirted by thick forests. His manner is deliberate; now and then theatrical, with a scowl. He affects the style of Jeremy Taylor; but obsolete words can never make a man original, any more than the costume of Elizabeth can make Southey a Shakspeare. He has, however, immense power now and then. None of the ministers here are equal to what Doctor Mason was.

These things are very rude sketches.—Mr. Irving must not be held responsible for the phraseology.

I was pleased without being agonized into ecstacy or petrified into a trance. I was composed enough to stop and survey the pyramid, and comprehend its great dimensions, and had, now and then, time to see what effect the sermon had on the fine features of Mr. Canning—St. Paul before Agrippa, or Mark Tully before Cæsar—he was very attentive to the discourse, and it was indeed impossible to be otherwise. Irving is certainly a bold and fearless preacher: is no sycophant to the world's opinion, and is, I believe, a faithful and honest man."

Indian Law Altered.—A few days ago, a Chippewa Indian, living at Saginaw, was killed by a neighboring Indian of the same tribe. Agreeably to the old custom, the relatives of the deceased met those of the slayer, for the purpose of compromising the matter, by receiving presents or putting the slayer to death. At the council it was finally determined that the brethren of the deceased should receive a certain amount of presents, to indemnify them for their loss; and both parties were on the point of shaking hands and lighting the pipe of conciliation, when Kishkauko, the notorious Saginaw chief, stepped up to the slayer, and with a single blow of his tomahawk, laid him dead at his feet. The Indians present were much astonished, and asked him the reason why he had interfered to prevent the operation of their old law? He replied, in his peculiar tone and manner, "the law is now *altered.*"

Detroit Gaz.

Greek Heroines.—A young and beautiful Romeliote female, aged about 21 years, attired in the Albanian costume, was at Athens on the 9th October, with a band of 1000 soldiers, whom she raised, and with whom she was about to march against the enemy. The island of Ægina is defended by two ships, which are commanded by *women!*—*Morn. Chron.*

RATS.—In no country is there a creature so destructive of property as the rat in Jamaica; their ravages are inconceivable. One year with another, it is supposed that they destroy at least about a twentieth part of the sugar canes throughout the island, amounting to a little short of 200,000l. currency per annum.

We can feelingly sympathise with the people of Jamaica in the evil they complain of. In New Orleans the ravages of those destructive animals have not been confined to cane fields and warehouses; they have made their way into our Legislative bodies, our corporation has been swarmed with them to so great an extent, that there remains scarcely a foot of the United States' property within the precincts of our city which has not been eaten up by them. Our courts of justice have long been infested with them; our churches have not escaped their ravages, and what is most shocking to relate, that emporium of science and the arts the *College of Orleans,* has been entirely destroyed by them.—*N. Orleans Gaz.*

HENRY HOLDSHIP,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that in consequence of his other engagements preventing his personal attention entirely to the Building Business, he has connected himself with Mr. JAMES IRWIN, Jr. from whose activity and enterprise, he feels confident in saying, the

BUILDING BUSINESS,

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES,

will be hereafter carried on to the satisfaction of all who may give the concern encouragement.

Pittsburgh, January 1, 1824.—3

Valuable Lands FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, on reasonable and accommodating terms the following

Tracts of Land.

All in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh, which in point of soil and situation, are equal to any in the western country, viz.

One Tract,

Called "FRAZIERS FIELD," situated in Pitt township, on the Monongahela river, at the mouth of Turtle Creek, adjoining Braddock's Fields, and about nine miles from Pittsburgh, containing two hundred and thirty acres, of which about eighty acres are cleared, and on which are erected a two story frame house and other buildings.

Also,

A tract of two hundred and eighty acres, adjoining the above, called 'BALLY SPALLEN,' situated on Turtle Creek, of which about seventy acres are cleared, and on which are erected, and in good order, one two story frame house, a grist and saw mill, a stone barn, and a stone still house: adjoining John Frickman, Peter Parchment and others.

Also,

That well known tract, called 'DIRTY CAMP,' situated in Plumb township, on Turtle creek, containing three hundred acres, on which is erected a dwelling house, and about twenty five acres cleared.

Also,

A tract adjoining the last above, called 'RUSH CAMP,' containing about two hundred and twenty-six acres.

Also,

A tract adjoining 'Dirty Camp,' containing about one hundred and fifty acres.

Also,

A tract of about one hundred and seventeen acres, called 'FREEMAN'S FARM,' situated in Pitt township, adjoining lands William Wallace, William Powell, and others, on which are erected two houses and a barn; and about fifty acres cleared.

Also,

The following out-lots of Allegheny town, formerly owned and occupied by Thomas Cromwell, viz: Nos. 16, 17, 235, 236, 237, 238, 244, 245, 246, 824, 249, 250, 251, 257, 258, 259, 270, in all containing one hundred and seventy acres, of which about one hundred and thirty acres are cleared, and in a high state of cultivation, and on which are erected, a frame house, a barn, and other out-buildings. This property will be sold together, or in lots, to suit purchasers.

Also,

A lot in the city of Pittsburgh, fronting on Wood-street, between Water and Front-streets, on which is erected a large brick WARE HOUSE, three stories high.

A portion of these lands, are for rent, unless sold. For terms, apply to the subscribers, who are appointed a committee for that purpose.

John Darragh,
John M'Donald,
Committee.

may 17

To the Public.

HAVING seen an attempt to injure our *Improved Inclined Side Spinner,* we deem it our duty to answer it. Were all people judges of principles, and would they take the pains to examine, we should be freed from the disagreeable task of refuting this attack, emanating from ignorance or something more degrading to its author. Mr. Beares says we have infringed upon the right of the Vertical Spinner: by using the same principles, but varying the construction, which shows he is ignorant of what has been patented to him, supposing that his whole machine has been patented, not excepting the most common principles. Driving belts by wheels, and spindles by belts, pinching the rolls by jaws, determining their length by a gauge, drawing them out as they are twisted, guiding the threads by guides, are all common principles, have been long in use, and consequently can never be patented; which leaves Mr. B with the bare construction, the suspension of the slide by weights, and its perpendicular motion. What should prompt Messrs. Cary and Sweetland to expose their ignorance of principles, by seconding the opinions of Mr. B. we do not pretend to say; but this we do say, that the whole proceedings indicate the most ungenerous principles or the grossest ignorance. We now challenge them to come forward, and give some reason, if any they have, for their proceedings, or consider themselves beneath our further notice. As for the prosecution threatened by Mr. B. we assure him that it shall never have the least effect upon our sales.

A. Copeland,
D. Pool,

Pittsburgh, Nov 21, 1823—tf.

Allegheny Bridge.

THE President and Managers of the Company for erecting a Bridge over the Allegheny River opposite Pittsburgh, have this day declared a dividend of *Three per cent.* The same will be paid to Stockholders or their legal representatives on or after the 15th inst

Alex Johnston, Jr.
Treasurer

Pittsburgh, Jan. 5, 1824.—[Jan 9—3t]

Pittsburgh and Erie

MAIL COACH,

WILL leave the house of JOHN DAVIS, City Hotel, Water-street, Pittsburgh, every Saturday morning, at four o'clock, and arrive at Erie on Monday afternoon at five o'clock. Returning, will leave Erie on Tuesday morning at four o'clock, and arrive at Pittsburgh on Thursday evening at seven o'clock.

Every attention will be given by the proprietor, for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

Arthur M'Gill

October 12 tf ya M11

Rolling Mill.

WANTED, to take charge of a Rolling and Slitting Mill, in Centre County, a person who understands the business completely. One who can make the cutters, and would be willing to work in the Smith-shop or a Nail Factory, occasionally, would be preferred. None but sober, capable hands, who can produce good recommendations need apply.

Miller & Wilson,
Wood-Street, Pittsburgh

July 31

COMMISSION HOUSE, Louisville, Ky.

B. B. McIlvaine & Co.

TAKE this method of informing their friends, that they have made an establishment at this place, in connexion with their Warehouse at "Upper Portland," for the transaction of a general commission business including the collection of debts, the purchase and sale, receiving, storing and forwarding of every description of produce and merchandize, trusting to the peculiar advantages of their situation and warehouse, to obtain for them a large share of public patronage. To persons at a distance there will be no commission charged for advance of freight, provided the sum advanced be repaid within ten days, or when the owner of the property, residing in any town in which there is established a branch of the Bank of the United States, shall make satisfactory arrangements for the payment of our drafts upon him.

The business will be exclusively conducted by B. B. McIlvaine, under the firm of B. B. McIlvaine & Co.

Louisville, Dec. 12, 1823.

Upper Portland Warehouse.

THE subscribers inform the public that they are now prepared to receive, store, and forward every kind of produce and merchandise, having, at a great expense, erected (about 300 yards below Mr. N. Berthoud's) a commodious Warehouse, 100 feet in length by 50 in width, rising seven stories in height from the foundation, on a rock at low water mark, each story affording convenient doors for the discharge and receipt of cargoes from steam boats. Wharves have been constructed, extending on each side of the building 150 feet, alongside which and the warehouse, steam boats can lie at any stage of the river.

To save the expense of drayage, &c. to secure property from injury by weather, either during its reception from wagons or its shipment upon steam boats, wagons will be admitted through an arched way into the building, and their loading passed directly into vessels, without any additional charge or expense.

All letters on business connected with the Warehouse should be addressed to Messrs. B. B. McIlvaine & Co Louisville, who have the entire control of its affairs.

John T. Gray,
Louisville, Ky.
Wilkins, McIlvaine & Co.
Lexington, Ky.

Dec. 12, 1823.—[Jan. 9, 1824—3m.]

Fresh Drugs & Medicines, Wholesale and Retail.

DOCTOR G. DAWSON,

Has Just Received.

A LARGE and general assortment of Fresh *Drugs, Chemicals* and *Medicines, Family, Patent* and *Horse* medicines; *Paints, Essential Oils, Varnishes, Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery,* and *Spices; Surgeon's Instruments, Elastic Steel Trusses for Ruptures,* Spring and Plain Lancets, Mortars and Pestals, Shop Furniture and Vials; and an extensive variety of almost every article in the drug line, carefully selected from the latest importations and *WARRANTED GENUINE,* which being purchased with CASH, he can sell on terms advantageous to purchasers. He has also received a quantity of the best *Cold Pressed Castor Oil,* pure *Calcined Magnesia; Doctor Lee's* and *Doctor Dyatt's Anti Bilious Pills,* to sell at reduced prices by the gross or dozen; *Doctor Robertson's Nervous Cordial, Elixir of Health, Worm Lozenges, Patent Worm Tea, Tetter,* and *Itch Ointments, Mahy's Plaister Cloth &c. Best Peruvian Bark, English Window Transparent* and *Castile Soap; Sealing Wax, Wafers, Ink Powder, Gold* and *Silver Leaf;* Fine Hair Powder and Pomatum; Charcoal and other Tooth Powders; Tooth Brushes; Reeves Water Colors; Pencils and Brushes; Aromatic, Headache, and genuine *Macouba Snuff;* Vanilla Beans; Court Plaster, Nipple Glasses, Breast Pipes, Smelling Bottles, and *Imported Cologne Water; Fine Bitters* for Tavern keepers by the gallon or smaller quantity; Fresh *Juniper Berries; Copal* and *Boat Varnish,* superior quality; *Wells' Patent Blacking, Finery, White, Red,* and *Black Lead; English Lampblack; Ivory Black* and *Manganese; Linseed Oil, Spirits of Turpentine; best Winter Strained Spermaceti Oil* for Lamps; *Fresh Lime juice,* best ground Camwood *Pure Nitric Acid,* made by a particular process expressly for medical prescriptions, *&c &c.*

Family medicines and physicians' prescriptions carefully put up by himself.

Orders promptly executed, and goods packed in the most substantial manner.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 12.—tf.

JUST RECEIVED

Swaim's Genuine Panacea,

Celebrated for the cure of *Scrofula, King's evil, Ulcers, Tumours, Rheumatism,* and all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood but more especially from *Syphilis, Mercurial diseases,* &c. &c. &c.

Jan. 9.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from the Travellers' Inn, Stage Office, in Washington, Pa. to the CITY OF PITTSBURGH, and has taken, for five years, that elegant House on the

Corner of Market & Second streets,

The most eligible situation in the City for those who have business to transact; being in the vicinity of the Commission Houses, Banks and Exchange Offices, and convenient to the Court House; where he is prepared to entertain his old customers, and all those who may please to favor him with a call, at the sign of the

Columbian Inn.

Samuel Denniston.

Pittsburgh, January 17—tf

A Valuable Tract of LAND.

THE subscribers will sell, on very reasonable terms, A TRACT OF LAND, in Mercer county, Pa. No. 167, in the 2d Donation District containing

500 ACRES:

The land is well timbered, and of an excellent quality; the title indisputable. It would admit of being divided into two farms. Mr. Fisher, who lives in the neighborhood of the land, will shew it to any person wishing to purchase.

For terms apply to John Brodin, Esq. attorney at law, Butler, or to the subscribers in Pittsburgh.

Allen & Grant.

Dec. 13, 1823.—tf

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Poetry.

From Ackermann's "Forget me Not."

NIGHT

By James Montgomery.

Night is the time for rest;
How sweet when labors close,
To gather round our aching breast
The curtain of repose,
Stretch the tired limbs, and lay the head
Upon our own deligatful bed!

Night is the time for dreams;
The gay romance of life,
When truth that is and truth that seems,
Blend in fantastic strife;
Ah! visions less beguiling far
Than waking dreams by day light are.

Night is the time for toil;
To plough the classic field,
Intent to find the buried spoil
Its wealthy furrows yield;
'Till all is ours that sages taught,
That poet's sang, or heroes wrought.

Night is the time to weep;
To wet with unseen tears
Those graves of memory, where sleep
The joys of other years,
Hopes that were angels in their birth,
But perished young like things of earth!

Night is the time to watch;
On ocean's dark expanse,
To hail the Pleiades, or catch
The full moon's earliest glance,
That brings into the home-sick mind
All we love and left behind.

Night is the time for care;
Brooding on hours mispent,
To see the Spectre of Despair
Come to our lonely tent;
Like Brutus midst his slumbering host
Startled by Cæsar's stalwarth ghost.

Night is the time to muse;
Then from the eye the soul
Takes flight, and with expanding views
Beyond the starry pole,
Darts athwart the abyss of night
The dawn of uncreated light.

Night is the time to pray;
Our Saviour oft withdrew
To desert mountains far away;
So will his followers do;
Steal from the throng to haunts untrod,
To hold communion there with God.

Night is the time for death;
When all around is peace,
Calmly to yield the weary breath,
From sin and suffering cease:
Think of Heaven's bliss, and give the sign
To parting friends:—such bliss be mine!

They little know
Man's heart and the intensenss of its passions,
Who judge from outward symbols. Lightest
Are easier discern'd, as shallow brooks [griefs
Show every pebble in their troubled currents,
While deeper streams flow smooth as glass above
Mightiest impediments, and yield no trace
Of that which is beneath them.

Henry Neele.

Miscellany.

From the Portsmouth Journal.

THE TAVERN.

"Whoe'er has travell'd life's dull round,
Where'er his various tour has been,
May sigh to think how oft he found
His warmest welcome at an Inn.—Shenstone

"May I not take mine ease in mine own Inn?—A cup of sack, boy."—Falstaff

Mr. Editor.—It was said of Augustus that it would have been better for Rome had he never been born, or had never died. So it might be said that a man had better never enter a Tavern, or never return from it. Doctor Johnson has announced from the throne of literature, that a tavern chair is the throne of human felicity.—Whether Doctor Johnson were a "*bear*" or a beaver, must be decided by the critics. There is no private house, in which one can be so much at ease, or act his free will and pleasure with such an air of authority, and at the same time be so free from responsibility on account of what he may do or say, as in a tavern. A tavern is a mart of merchandise, where your specie is received in full payment for almost any sort of indulgence. Nobody will presume to contradict you at a tavern, should you protest that "black was not black, nor white so *very* white;"—provided you pay your bill, and be, besides, as Sir Roger de Coverly has it, a man of principle and a smoker. You may eat much, drink much, talk much, and laugh much, and more than all, you may pay much, and nobody will complain. You are only required to allow the same freedom of eating and laughing and drinking and talking, and paying, to all other persons whatsoever. A tavern is a little republic, where you may caucus and nominate, and vote for yourself, without a dissenting voice. And it possesses many of the charms, and much of the consequence of a monarchy too, for you act as kings are wont to do; nobody being hardy enough to dispute your will or oppose your orders.

Boniface himself, be he ever so good a republican, submits to the decrees of regal power, and, ever and anon, spreads his broad face into a broader circumference, as you issue your orders from the throne with more or less majesty.

Landlord! a supper for six!
Yes Sir.
Fowls—pig—oysters—ham—
Yes Sir—
Celery, fruit and wine.
Certainly; Yes Sir.
I'll pay—
Yes Sir—
the bill.—
Yes Sir.
BOY!—
Yes Sir—
Bring me—
Yes Sir—
a glass—
Yes Sir—
of brandy and—
Yes Sir—
Here LANDLORD!
—Here Sir.

Have my boots brushed; bring in the easy chair; put some coal on the fire, have some coffee at supper; let my boots be blacked; hang up my cloak; drive that cat out of the room, and bring me the boot-jack.

—Oh, yes Sir.
BOY!—
Yes Sir.
A cigar—
Yes Sir.
And a glass of—
Yes Sir—
Water!
Oh! yes Sir.

Now you have the entire use of a large parlour. And in signification of your importance, instead of wearing three tails, like a bashaw, you sit in three chairs at a time, like a gentleman. You put one or two of your feet on the andirons, the table, or the jamb. You walk, trot, or run, about the room, and in the lordliness of your independence, jump over the sideboard, or break the china.

But all human felicity is liable to interruption; for most probably a traveller, more cold and hungry than yourself will present himself in your room, and deposit himself in a chair by the fire.—This, no doubt, is a contempt of the royal prerogative. You will accordingly cast supercilious smiles of contempt upon his face and appearance; thrust both hands into your pockets, and whistle with great energy and effect. And in token of mortal defiance, you will take a pinch of snuff in the most resolute manner that can be conceived of, the consequence of which will make the 'welkin ring' again. But the enemy is not to be so easily disloiged; he will solicit the favor of your snuff box, and return the salutation with a force that makes

"The rocks, and hills, and dales resound"

Being disappointed in this mode of warfare, you will come to a sort of cessation of arms with your discourteous adversary, and by way of conciliation he will perhaps say—

Bad travelling, Sir.
Hum.
What news?
Hum. (With a genteel sneer.)
Are you the Landlord?
The Landlord, Sir?

Yes, the *Landlord* Sir? You seem to be at home:—just bring me a hot cut!—

A hot cut! a hot cut? You stride the room with marvellous dignity, and "being rash and very sudden in choler," you ring the bell with an imposing violence—while your tormentor regards you with a look of dogged complacency. The Landlord enters. With a proud sense of superiority you point to your unwelcome guest; and your unwelcome guest bowing profoundly apologises for his mistake by saying, how strange it was that he should take you for the *master* of the Inn!

Perhaps you will feel the "slings and arrows," of wounded vanity, and resolve for the future to remember that in a tavern every one is your equal, and equally entitled, as travellers, to "half the road."

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When "the good wine has done its good office," you compose your head in a longitudinal direction across the arm or back of the chair, and go composedly to sleep. Upon awakening you find yourself without any other company than a few pleasantly confused ideas, a very moderate headache, and a very moderate *Tavern Bill.*

From the New-York American, January 13.

Extract of a private letter from an American gentleman in London

"I heard, on Sunday, in the Caledonian Chapel, in Hatton Garden, the Rev. Edward Irving. When I arrived near the church, every avenue was blocked up by carriages of people of fashion; and I recognized, in the faces of the ladies, features I had seen the night before at the Opera. To prevent confusion, none are admitted without tickets until 11 o'clock. You may judge what is the power of his eloquence when a fashionable woman will make her toilet, and take her breakfast, and be at church by ten in the morning. In the pew near which I stood, were the duke of Sussex, the duke of Somerset, the vice-chancellor Leach, and Mr. Canning: near them were the family of Ricardo, Mr. Owen, of Lanark, and *id genus omne*; noblemen innumerable, and the most fashionable and beautiful women I have seen in England.

His text was, "Ye are not under the law but under grace," in connexion with "the love of Christ constraineth us." He showed how the world had been dark without the light of christianity; that without theology there was no morality. "But though ye are not of those who reject the authority of the Gospel, for your morality is a christian morality, ye are philosophers and legislators and economists; and while ye listen to us with christian courtesy, ye think with the judges at Areopagus—"What will this babbler say?" My brethren, this is no mysticism; we are not enthusiasts; it is the spirit of loyal love that placeth us above the law, and constraineth us to its obedience.

There is no misery in the influence of maternal love, which impels to great sacrifices in proportion to the strength of its affection. What is it could tempt our torpid spirits from inaction, but the love of country or ambition? I said, that without theology there is no morality; and, without faith in the divisible Deity of the Saviour, the human soul is lost in all its aspirations for communion with its Creator, be they Unitarians, or Socinians, or Arians, what they may, without his son to repose our spirits on. He sitteth in clouds and darkness, and we cannot love him.—But the human soul is not companionless in the Creator.

None of you can love the desert, though the spectacle of the Simoon is grand, and its amplitude and solitariness are sublime; we gather us a troop of friends, and hasten with rapid flight across it, and long for some Oasis, or green island of living men, where human feeling may repose on human fellowship. Just such is his idea of God, who rejecteth the message and divinity of his Son. Large and indistinct and indefinable as the boundaries of the great desert; full of thoughts of wo and objects of terror; God has in mercy given us the image of himself; and this was the ladder which the patriarch saw in vision, reaching from earth to Heaven, on which the angels of God ascended and descended; they typified the descent of the influence of his spirit into the heart of man; and the ascent of the mild aspirations of affection when he sought to hold communion with his Creator.

Truly the prince of this world is seated upon her high places, and he hath reared upon them his towers of ambition, and his palaces of pride; and we are borne away by the fashion of the world, that perisheth."

This is Irving's style. He is about 38, with a profusion of long coal-black hair, with immense whiskers, while his singular Caledonian face and squint eyes look like a variegated plain, skirted by thick forests. His manner is deliberate; now and then theatrical, with a scowl. He affects the style of Jeremy Taylor; but obsolete words can never make a man original, any more than the costume of Elizabeth can make Southey a Shakspeare. He has, however, immense power now and then. None of the ministers here are equal to what Doctor Mason was.

These things are very rude sketches.—Mr. Irving must not be held responsible for the phraseology.

I was pleased without being agonized into ecstacy or petrified into a trance. I was composed enough to stop and survey the pyramid, and comprehend its great dimensions, and had, now and then, time to see what effect the sermon had on the fine features of Mr. Canning—St. Paul before Agrippa, or Mark Tully before Cæsar—he was very attentive to the discourse, and it was indeed impossible to be otherwise. Irving is certainly a bold and fearless preacher; is no sycophant to the world's opinion, and is, I believe, a faithful and honest man."

Indian Law Altered.—A few days ago, a Chippewa Indian, living at Saginaw, was killed by a neighboring Indian of the same tribe. Agreeably to the old custom, the relatives of the deceased met those of the slayer, for the purpose of compromising the matter, by receiving presents or putting the slayer to death. At the council it was finally determined that the brethren of the deceased should receive a certain amount of presents, to indemnify them for their loss; and both parties were on the point of shaking hands and lighting the pipe of conciliation, when Kishkauko, the notorious Saginaw chief, stepped up to the slayer, and with a single blow of his tomahawk, laid him dead at his feet. The Indians present were much astonished, and asked him the reason why he had interfered to prevent the operation of their old law? He replied, in his peculiar tone and manner, "the law is now *altered*."

Detroit Gaz.

Greek Heroines.—A young and beautiful Romeliote female, aged about 21 years, attired in the Albanian costume, was at Athens on the 9th October, with a band of 1000 soldiers, whom she raised, and with whom she was about to march against the enemy. The island of Ægina is defended by two ships, which are commanded by *women!*—*Morn. Chron.*

RATS.—In no country is there a creature so destructive of property as the rat in Jamaica; their ravages are inconceivable. One year with another, it is supposed that they destroy at least about a twentieth part of the sugar canes throughout the island, amounting to a little short of 200,000l. currency per annum.

We can feelingly sympathise with the people of Jamaica in the evil they complain of. In New Orleans the ravages of those destructive animals have not been confined to cane fields and warehouses; they have made their way into our Legislative bodies, our corporation has been swarmed with them to so great an extent, that there remains scarcely a foot of the United States' property within the precincts of our city which has not been eaten up by them. Our courts of justice have long been infested with them; our churches have not escaped their ravages, and what is most shocking to relate, that emporium of science and the arts the *College of Orleans*, has been entirely destroyed by them.—*N. Orleans Gaz.*

HENRY HOLDSHIP,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that in consequence of his other engagements preventing his personal attention entirely to the Building Business, he has connected himself with Mr. JAMES IRWIN, Jr. from whose activity and enterprise, he feels confident in saying, the

BUILDING BUSINESS,

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES,

will be hereafter carried on to the satisfaction of all who may give the concern employment.

Pittsburgh, January 1, 1824.—3

Valuable Lands FOR SALE.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale, on very reasonable and accommodating terms the following

Tracts of Land,

All in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh, which in point of soil and situation, are equal to any in the western country, viz.

One Tract,

Called "FRAZIERS FIELD," situated in Pitt township, on the Monongahela river, at the mouth of Turtle Creek, adjoining Braddock's Fields, and about ten miles from Pittsburgh, containing two hundred and thirty acres, of which about eighty acres are cleared, and on which are erected a two story frame house and other buildings.

Also,

A tract of two hundred and eighty acres, adjoining the above, called 'BALLY SPALLEN,' situated on Turtle Creek, of which about seventy acres are cleared, and on which are erected, and in good order, one two story frame house, a grist and saw mill, a stone barn, and a stone still house; adjoining John Frichman, Peter Parchment and others

Also,

That well known tract, called 'DIRTY CAMP,' situated in Plumb township, on Turtle creek, containing three hundred acres, on which is erected a dwelling house, and about twenty five acres cleared.

Also,

A tract adjoining the last above, called 'RUSH CAMP,' containing about two hundred and twenty-six acres.

Also,

A tract adjoining 'Dirty Camp,' containing about one hundred and fifty acres.

Also,

A tract of about one hundred and seventeen acres, called 'FREEMAN'S FARM,' situated in Pitt township, adjoining lands William Wallace, William Powell, and others, on which are erected two houses and a barn; and about fifty acres cleared.

Also,

The following out-lots of Allegheny town, formerly owned and occupied by Thomas Cromwell, viz: Nos. 16, 17, 235, 236, 237, 238, 244, 245, 246, 824, 249, 250, 251, 257, 258, 259, 270, in all containing one hundred and seventy acres, of which about one hundred and thirty acres are cleared, and in a high state of cultivation, and on which are erected, a frame house, a barn, and other out-buildings. This property will be sold together, or in lots, to suit purchasers.

Also,

A lot in the city of Pittsburgh, fronting on Wood-street, between Water and Front-streets, on which is erected a large brick WARE HOUSE, three stories high.

A portion of these lands, are for rent, unless sold. For terms, apply to the subscribers, who are appointed a committee for that purpose.

John Darragh,
John M'Donald,
Committee.

may 17

To the Public.

HAVING seen an attempt to injure our *Improved Inclined Side Spinner*, we deem it our duty to answer it. Were all people judges of principles, and would they take the pains to examine, we should be freed from the disagreeable task of refuting this attack, emanating from ignorance or something more degrading to its author. Mr. Beares says we have infringed upon the right of the Vertical Spinner by using the same principles, but varying the construction, which shows he is ignorant of what has been patented to him, supposing that his whole machine has been patented, not excepting the most common principles. Driving belts by wheels, and spindles by belts, pinching the rolls by jaws, determining their length by a gauge, drawing them out as they are twisted, guiding the threads by guides, are all common principles, have been long in use, and consequently can never be patented; which leaves Mr. B with the bare construction, the suspension of the slide by weights, and its perpendicular motion. What should prompt Messrs. Cary and Sweetland to expose their ignorance of principles, by seconding the opinions of Mr. B. we do not pretend to say; but this we do say, that the whole proceedings indicate the most ungenerous principles or the grossest ignorance. We now challenge them to come forward, and give some reason, if any they have, for their proceedings, or consider themselves beneath our further notice. As for the prosecution threatened by Mr. B. we assure him that it shall never have the least effect upon our sales.

A. Copeland,
D. Pool,

Pittsburgh, Nov 21, 1823—tf.

Allegheny Bridge.

THE President and Managers of the Company for erecting a Bridge over the Allegheny River opposite Pittsburgh, have this day declared a dividend of *Three per cent.* The same will be paid to Stockholders or their legal representatives on or after the 15th inst

Alex Johnston, Jr.
Treasurer

Pittsburgh, Jan. 5, 1824.—[Jan 9—3t]

Pittsburgh and Erie

MAIL COACH,

WILL leave the house of JOHN DAVIS, City Hotel, Water-street, Pittsburgh, every Saturday morning, at four o'clock, and arrive at Erie on Monday afternoon at five o'clock. Returning, will leave Erie on Tuesday morning at four o'clock, and arrive at Pittsburgh on Thursday evening at seven o'clock.

Every attention will be given by the proprietor, for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

Arthur M'Gill

October 12 tf ya M11

Rolling Mill.

WANTED, to take charge of a Rolling and Slitting Mill, in Centre County, a person who understands the business completely. One who can make the cutters, and would be willing to work in the Smith-shop or a Nail Factory, occasionally, would be preferred. None but sober, capable hands, who can produce good recommendations need apply

Miller & Wilson,
Wood-Street, Pittsburgh
tf

COMMISSION HOUSE,

Louisville, Ky.

B. R. Mellvaine & Co.

TAKE this method of informing their friends that they have made an establishment at this place, in connexion with their Warehouse at "Upper Portland," for the transaction of a general commission business; including the collection of debts, the purchase and sale, receiving, storing and forwarding of every description of produce and merchandise, trusting to the peculiar advantages of their situation and ware-house, to obtain for them a large share of public patronage. To persons at a distance there will be no commission charged for advance of freight, provided the sum advanced be repaid within ten days, or when the owner of the property, residing in any town in which there is established a branch of the Bank of the United States, shall make satisfactory arrangements for the payment of our drafts upon him.

The business will be exclusively conducted by B. R. Mellvaine, under the firm of B. R. Mellvaine & Co.

Louisville, Dec. 12, 1823,

Upper Portland Warehouse.

THE subscribers inform the public that they are now prepared to receive, store, and forward every kind of produce and merchandise, having, at a great expense, erected (about 300 yards below Mr. N. Berthoud's) a commodious Warehouse, 100 feet in length by 50 in width, rising seven stories in height from the foundation, on a rock at low water mark, each story affording convenient doors for the discharge and receipt of cargoes from steam boats. Wharves have been constructed, extending on each side of the building 150 feet, alongside which and the warehouse, steam boats can lie at any stage of the river.

To save the expense of drayage, &c. to secure property from injury by weather, either during its reception from wagons or its shipment upon steam boats, wagons will be admitted through an arched way into the building, and their loading passed directly into vessels, without any additional charge or expense.

All letters on business connected with the Warehouse should be addressed to Messrs. B. R. Mellvaine & Co. Louisville, who have the entire control of its affairs.

John T. Gray,
Louisville, Ky.
Wilkins, McIlvaine & Co.
Lexington, Ky.

Dec. 12, 1823.—[Jan. 9, 1824—3m.]

Fresh Drugs & Medicines,

Wholesale and Retail.

DOCTOR G. DAWSON,

Has Just Received,

A LARGE and general assortment of *Fresh Drugs, Chemicals* and *Medicines, Family, Patent* and *Horse* medicines; *Paints, Essential Oils, Varnishes, Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery,* and *Spices; Surgeon's Instruments, Elastic Steel Trusses for Ruptures,* Spring and Flain Lancets, Mortars and Pestals, Shop Furniture and Vials, and an extensive variety of almost every article in the drug line, carefully selected from the latest importations and *WARRANTED GENUINE,* which being purchased with CASH, he can sell on terms advantageous to purchasers. He has also received a quantity of the best *Cold Pressed Castor Oil,* pure *Calcined Magnesia; Doctor Lee's* and *Doctor Dyatt's Anti Bilious Pills,* to sell at reduced prices by the gross or dozen; *Doctor Robertson's Nervous Cordial, Elixir of Health, Worm Lozenges, Patent Worm Tea, Tetter,* and *Itch Ointments, Mahn's Plaster Cloth &c. Best Peruvian Bark, English Windsor Transparent* and *Castile Soap; Sealing Wax, Wafers, Ink Powder, Gold* and *Silver Leaf;* Fine Hair Powder and Pomatum; Charcoal and other Tooth Powders; Tooth Brushes; Reeves Water Colors; Pencils and Brushes; Aromatic, Headache, and genuine *Maccouba Snuff;* Vanilla Beans; Court Plaster, Nipple Glasses, Breast Pipes, Smelling Bottles, and *Imported Cologne Water; Fine Bitters* for Tavern keepers by the gallon or smaller quantity; Fresh *Juniper Berries; Copal* and *Boat Varnish,* superior quality; *Wells' Patent Blacking, Emery, White, Red,* and *Black Lead; English Lampblack; Ivory Black* and *Manganese; Linseed Oil, Spirits of Turpentine; best Winter Strained Spermaceti Oil* for Lamps; *Fresh Lime juice,* best ground Camwood; *Pure Nitric Acid,* made by a particular process expressly for medical prescriptions, *&c &c.*

Family medicines and physicians' prescriptions carefully put up by himself.

Orders promptly executed, and goods packed in the most substantial manner.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 12.—tf.

JUST RECEIVED

Swaim's Genuine Panacea.

Celebrated for the cure of *Scrofula, King's evil, Ulcers, Tumours, Rheumatism,* and all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood; but more especially from *Syphilis, Mercurial diseases, &c. &c. &c.*

Jan. 9.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from the Travellers' Inn, 2nd Stage Office, in Washington, Pa. to the CITY OF PITTSBURGH, and has taken, for five years, that elegant House on the

Corner of Market & Second streets,

The most eligible situation in the City for those who have business to transact; being in the vicinity of the Commission Houses, Banks and Exchange Offices, and convenient to the Court House; where he is prepared to entertain his old customers, and all those who may please to favor him with a call at the sign of the

Columbian Inn.

Samuel Denniston.

Pittsburgh, January 17.—tf

A Valuable Tract of LAND.

THE subscribers will sell, on very reasonable terms, A TRACT OF LAND, in Mercer county, Pa. No. 167, in the 2d Donation District containing

300 ACRES:

The land is well timbered, and of an excellent quality; the title indisputable. It would admit of being divided into two farms. Mr. Fisher, who lives in the neighborhood of the land, will shew it to any person wishing to purchase.

For terms apply to John Bredin, Esq. attorney at law, Butler; or to the subscribers in Pittsburgh.

Allen & Grant

Dec. 13, 1822.—tf